

# Coke Output 1921 Was Smallest in 35 Years; Gross Value to Producers Lowest Since 1898

**3,572,417 Tons Shipped;  
Yield Makers \$14,539,737**

**Production Slightly More Than 33 Per Cent and  
Market Return Only 16 Per Cent That of 1920;  
Greatest and Most Prolonged Depression in the  
History of the Trade.**

The very serious effect of the industrial depression on the coke trade of the Connellsville region during 1921 is strikingly shown in the statistics of production. With an estimated output of but 3,572,417 tons the record is barely one-third that of the year immediately preceding when 10,750,227 tons were produced. Compared with 21,554,502 tons in 1916, the banner year, 1921 makes the very insignificant showing of having produced only 16 per cent as much coke.

To find a year in which the output most nearly approached that of 1921 it is necessary to go back over the records of 35 years to 1886. Even then 4,380,521 tons were made and shipped when the complement of the region was only 10,352 ovens, or approximately one-third what it was during 1921.

In the matter of market value, or financial yield to the producers, contrast with other years are as significant of conditions as the tonnage comparisons. The \$14,539,737 realized from shipments to consumers during the past year was \$74,687,148, or 83.8 per cent less than the returns in 1920. It is true that the average price last year was less than 50 per cent of that in 1920 but it was one of the single five years in the history of the trade when the average exceeded \$3.00. In 1918 the year of the record price average of \$7.25 the gross revenue was \$117,047,777 but comparison with that year reveals less than comparison with 1920 as a means of measuring the extreme acuteness of the depression. The year which most closely parallels 1921 in the revenue register of 1898, when the average price of \$1.50 the output of 4,469,112 tons, or more than twice that of last year had a market value of \$13,113,179.

A noteworthy fact of the past year record, that the decrease in production from 1920 was approximately 66 per cent in both the Connellsville and the Lower Connellsville districts and practically the same per cent for both the furnace and the merchant producers. The former sustained the greater loss in total tonnage and operated on a very much reduced scale for a long period but the rate of decline from the previous year ended up fairly well for the year as a whole. The merchant producers closed the year in a relatively better position than the furnace producers as compared with the opening of the year. The former had 25.1 per cent of their ovens running December 31 as against 12.6 per cent on January 1. The furnace operators closed the year with 5.2 per cent active ovens having opened it with 63.2 per cent in the running.

## Production and Shipments

Reached Lowest Point in History of the Region During the Year.

Production and shipments of coke never reached as high as 40 per cent of capacity as any time during the year and for a protracted period during the summer months touched the lowest point in the history of the region. The best record was made in the first week of January when the total was 175,350 tons or which the furnace ovens contributed 146,000 and the merchants 29,350 tons. A drop of 5,000 tons took place in the middle and another of 4,000 tons at the end of the month, divided between the producing interests in about the same proportions as marked the output of each at the beginning of the year. Shipments exceeded production slightly the principal furnace in erect load-out some stock.

With the blowing out of 1,400 ovens, 457 of which were at furnace plants, February came in with a decrease of 10,000 tons in production the furnace quota having fallen to 137,100 and the merchant to 19,000 tons. The following week the banking of ovens began on a large scale and a week later 3,566 were blown out altogether. The heavier cut having been made at furnace plants their production was but 135,321 tons the week of February 10. The merchant had meantime edged to do through which the remainder of the month and all of March reaching 27,720 tons during the third week to which level they did not return again until the first week in September. The last week in February the H. C. Frick Coke company began to apply its curtailment policy more rigorously blowing out 2,000 more ovens, making a total reduction of 3,740 ovens or 30.5 per cent within three weeks.

In the first week of March production had been brought down to 115,330 tons only 90,000 of which was made at furnace plants. Two weeks later the blowing out of brick ovens had proceeded at such rate that production dropped to 68,500 tons to be followed a week later by a further decline to 54,020 tons at which time the furnace plants had but 11 per cent of their ovens running as against 21.2 per cent of the merchants.

The temporary suspension of six Ralston plants the first week in April, following the strike of the employees against wage reductions, reduced merchant output to 10,980 tons, or less than half that of the furnace plants, the regional total having been but 24,850 tons. The adjustment of wage troubles at the Weirton Steel company's plant restored the Thompson No. 1 plant of the Redstone Coal & Coke company to operation during the week of April 16, but the further decline in activity at Frick plants did not allow furnace tonnage sufficient to equal that of the merchant plants. The former lost their position of production leaders, maintained for years which was not regained until late in November.

The lapse of 1,500 tons in output during the first week in May was not the result of improved market conditions but the merchants' but the fact that Thompson No. 1 and Allica had meantime come to full production. This was a resumption of blowing out and banking at the Frick plants which presaged a dull summer. In the week of May 21, 1,000 additional brick ovens were blown out bright the furnace quota down to 1,407 ovens and cutting production by 18,500 tons. (The merchants held above 21,000 ovens made the total 43,250 tons.) Some surprise struck the Frick restrictive measures was taken the last week in May when all of the ovens remaining in blast were blown out and preparations made for a long shut-down. This action left but 630, or only 10 per cent of the independent ovens in blast with furnace production left a trifling over half of that of the merchants.

Throughout June furnace production never rose above 12,100 tons and merchant output declined to 15,350 at the end of the month. The marked still further recession by both interests the extreme being reached the second week when the total was but 18,100 tons the 600 from furnace and 12,200 from merchant ovens. By the close of the month the merchants had regained some of their lost ground the total being 15,700 tons with furnace plants holding at 7,500 tons.

August marked a slow but gradual increase in merchant activity and about a 25 per cent improvement at independent furnace plants. The month closing with a regional total of 33,850 tons 15,000 of which were contributed by the merchant producers and 17,700 by furnace operations. The Ralston strike caused a temporary halt in the merchant production gain the first week in September but it advanced beyond 4,000 tons the following week for the first time since the last week in May and represented a gain of 118 per cent from the low water mark of July 9. The merchant gain was progressive during the remainder of the month, the last week's record having been 29,350 tons. The furnace output fell close to 14,400 tons per week meantime.

The gain of 8,500 tons initial output during the first week in October was the result of increased merchant plants and exceeded the gain of the immediately three preceding weeks. The rate of gain was not sustained the succeeding week merchant operators being now to exercise caution because of gain in favorable signs but conditions later in the month their pace revived when it became reasonably certain that the threatened railroad strike would not materialize. About this time the H. C. Frick Coke company began to restore oven activity and the combined production for the last week of the month reached 55,200 tons the merchant's lead being with 43,680 tons to the credit as compared with 320 tons produced at furnace plants.

The halt of the railroad trade having failed to stimulate industry to the extent that had been expected merchant production began to fall off the first week of November and continued that could more or less persistently until the end of the month. Furnace ovens had been fired up to a total of 13,515 that the swelling of interest in production to 48,800 tons was compared with 37,000 tons by the merchant's reestablishing the leadership the former which had been lost April.

December opened with conditions slightly more favorable to the mer-

## Statistics of the Connellsville Coke Trade for 1921.

Active Ovens and Production of Both Districts By Weeks

1921	MERCHANT			FURNACE			TOTAL		
	Active Ovens	Prod. Tons	Prod. Tons	Active Ovens	Prod. Tons	Prod. Tons	Active Ovens	Prod. Tons	Prod. Tons
January 1	5,842	42.6	6,135	13,361	59.6	22,352	19,003	53.9	27,137
January 8	5,853	44.6	29,300	13,391	59.6	146,000	19,284	54.0	170,350
January 15	4,948	36.6	28,520	13,283	59.1	141,560	18,131	50.7	170,180
January 22	4,945	37.4	28,080	13,141	58.5	141,260	18,085	50.6	170,060
January 29	4,257	32.2	27,230	12,741	56.7	133,400	16,958	47.6	165,330
February 5	3,231	24.8	19,900	12,257	54.5	127,180	15,539	43.8	157,080
February 12	2,723	20.8	19,050	11,051	46.3	127,060	14,224	41.2	149,140
February 19	2,753	21.1	21,410	10,715	46.8	113,910	13,268	37.7	131,320
February 26	2,728	20.8	23,780	8,616	37.9	97,010	11,244	31.9	120,820
March 5	2,804	21.4	25,545	6,680	29.7	90,790	9,491	26.6	116,320
March 12	2,746	20.9	26,490	5,773	25.7	83,910	8,519	23.9	108,800
March 19	2,776	21.2	26,720	4,611	26.3	42,790	7,851	20.9	95,400
March 26	2,688	20.4	24,570	2,465	13.0	29,760	4,175	14.4	64,020
April 2	2,711	20.6	24,410	2,261	8.9	25,665	4,712	14.2	50,075
April 9	1,935	8.2	10,990	2,093	3.9	23,785	3,178	8.9	34,765
April 16	2,420	18.4	22,960	2,013	8.9	22,260	4,113	12.4	47,580
April 23	2,705	20.5	26,140	2,063	9.1	26,440	4,768	12.7	49,710
April 30	2,393	18.2	22,900	2,142	9.5	26,040	4,136	12.7	49,710
May 7	2,423	18.4	22,740	1,450	6.7	26,190	3,687	10.5	50,200
May 14	2,350	17.9	23,270	1,438	6.4	20,020	3,788	10.6	43,290
May 21	2,417	18.4	22,780	1,407	6.2	18,900	3,324	10.7	42,680
May 28	2,385	18.2	22,480	890	3.0	14,560	2,665	8.7	37,980
June 4	2,381	18.1	22,260	680	1.9	12,100	2,061	6.1	34,760
June 11	2,324	17.0	21,400	470	1.9	11,500	1,574	5.7	32,000
June 18	2,184	16.6	18,320	820	1.9	11,500	1,004	4.7	26,820
June 25	1,999	15.2	16,380	880	3.9	11,800	879	8.8	28,150
July 2	1,555	11.8	12,210	820	3.6	10,430	2,335	6.7	27,540
July 9	1,555	11.7	12,200	600	2.6	6,200	2,085	5.8	18,400
July 16	1,572	11.9	11,580	610	2.6	7,900	2,202	6.1	21,480
July 23	1,582	12.1	13,820	630	2.6	7,900	2,312	6.5	23,000
July 30	1,705	13.6	15,700	630	2.6	7,900	2,312	6.5	23,000
August 6	1,985	15.1	19,800	860	3.8	12,200	2,845	7.9	26,000
August 13	2,089	16.5	22,120	860	3.8	12,200	2,845	7.9	26,000
August 20	2,038	15.6	24,230	830	3.6	12,760	2,868	8.0	30,400
August 27	2,001	15.4	21,150	830	3.6	12,760	2,868	8.0	30,400
September 3	2,055	15.6	24,120	840	4.1	14,120	3,114	8.7	30,160
September 10	2,123	16.2	25,170	940	4.1	14,120	3,114	8.7	30,160
September 17	2,224	16.9	26,970	970	4.3	14,400	3,200	8.9	41,370
September 24	2,378	18.1	29,360	980	4.3	14,400	3,200	8.9	47,700
October 1	2,131	23.8	37,900	922	4.3	11,400	1,113	11.6	50,000
October 8	2,310	24.0	37,900	919	19.9	14,700	1,182	11.8	51,000
October 15	2,278	24.9	40,490	1,142	5.1	15,600	1,172	12.5	52,640
October 22	2,619	26.8	41,610	1,247	5.6	17,400	1,455	13.6	62,710
October 29	2,595	26.8	41,680	1,147	9.7	21,520	1,452	16.1	62,000
November 5	2,474	25.8	38,400	1,199	9.9	21,520	1,452	15.9	67,400
November 12	2,442	25.6	34,960	1,234	12.5	27,070	1,452	17.3	62,500
November 19	2,315	24.0	37,900	1,179	12.5	31,340	1,452	17.3	62,500
November 26	2,112	23.2	37,900	1,179	12.5	31,340	1,452	17.3	62,500
December 3	2,518	26.2	36,070	1,490	20.7	19,000	1,452	22.7	62,000
December 10	2,091	23.2	32,130	1,418	20.8	19,000	1,452	21.7	62,000
December 17	2,105	23.3	36,050	1,433	20.9	62,780	1,452	21.8	71,830
December 24	2,079	23.1	32,340	1,433	20.9	62,780	1,452	21.8	71,830
December 31	2,346	25.1	37,900	1,433	20.9	62,780	1,452	21.8	71,830
Totals	2,862	21.2	1,369,955	3,874	16.7	2,213,462	7,336	18.7	3,572,417
Average per wk.	2,862	21.2	26,162	3,874	16.7	42,528	7,336	18.7	68,680

## Merchant and Furnace Production of Both Districts By Months

1921	Merchant	Furnace	Total	1920	Both Districts
January	121,822	614,315	736,137	331,113	2,011,817
February	85,109	467,450	552,559	418,110	1,713,374
March	113,328	218,708	332,036	273,907	587,913
April	47,813	208,958	256,771	127,160	1,506,176
May	172,022	138,766	310,788	90,790	1,700,676
June	80,403	43,821	124,224	59,526	1,010,718
July	19,601	13,776	33,377	43,514	412,616
August	100,960	7,770	108,730	11,770	1,116,180
September	128,704	11,980	140,684	38,886	1,149,771
October	139,543	33,886	173,429	149,771	1,187,023
November	149,497	13,937	163,434	309,932	1,441,082
December	160,225	25,710	185,935	226,070	1,799,896
Totals	1,369,955	2,211,462	3,581,417	2,906,616	3,481,801
Average per Month	114,163	18,428	202,591	242,217	2,901,668

## Comparative Production By Districts, 1920 and 1921, By Months

	Connellsville		Lower Connellsville		Both Districts	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
January	610,217	531,113	152,072	204,151	1,068,289	735,897
February	561,751	413,190	115,371	196,778	957,123	529,968
March	651,873	273,007	178,676	273,907	1,104,546	361,616
April	427,613	124,450	311,964	73,008	791,478	1,186,368
May	422,050	90,420	331,630	59,526	791,478	1,186,368
June	451,060	59,626	345,694	70,638	761,818	1,025,416
July	415,970	41,514	362,456	49,565	775,316	92,880
August	505,767	44,770	403,513	113,480	909,247	1,187,023
September	572,812	130,546	442,266	149,771	1,122,583	1,187,023
October	576,996	144,082	362,277	140,482	939,278	1,187,023
November	569,228	226,707	285,387	179,886	854,614	1,187,023
Totals	6,157,991	2,060,510	4,580,236	1,481,807	10,738,227	3,247,417
Decrease from 1920		4,097,481	3,099,428	3,099,428	7,195,708	7,195,708
Per Cent Loss		66.52	67.66	67.66	66.73	66.73
Average per Month	513,166	171,709	381,856	124,317	894,852	271,285

## Comparative Production By Interest, 1920 and 1921, By Months

	Merchant		Furnace		Total Tons	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
January	441,306	321,582	60,938	611,315	1,062,289	735,897
February	391,130	301,009	57,002	457,463	957,123	529,968
March	453,435	113,338	667,115	48,908	1,110,546	361,616
April	309,682	90,876	499,836	108,030	799,678	1,186,368
May	267,751	102,022	401,568	84,432	749,313	1,186,368
June	285,363	80,507	511,325	41,521	716,638	1,

## 3,572,417 Tons Shipped; Yield Makers \$14,539,737

Continued from Page One.

### Operating Conditions

Were Quite Unusual, When the Year as a Whole Is Considered.

In many respects operating conditions during 1921 were wholly unusual. There being no demand at any season which required extraordinary, or even ordinary, exertion or activity to meet it, and the greater part of the year having been characterized by an almost complete cessation of coke consumption, the energies of the producers were more frequently and for most of the time occupied in holding production in check.

The complaints of our and labor shortage, inefficiency and lack of application by employees and other troubles which rise to plague plant managers in prosperous times, were entirely absent from the beginning to the end of the year. Compared with troubles of a different nature which did arise, operators as a whole, would have welcomed some of the old time conditions in preference to those they were obliged to wrestle with during the year.

Toward the close of 1920 the merchant operators began a curtailment of production which they continued with the opening of 1921 as well as observing a general tightening up in order to still more closely adapt the operating program to market conditions. Demand for spot and prompt coke vanished, requests for contracts were further scaled down, creating a situation which was best met by a waiting attitude. The merchants adopted a short running time schedule, in preference to blowing out ovens, so as to avoid stocking coke or accumulating unconsigned cars.

Being better positioned financially and otherwise to withstand a slump than they had been during similar periods in earlier years, the merchant producers made no attempt to stimulate the market or sacrifice their contracts to keep plants running. The policy of restriction cleared the region of surplus stock and left the plants in shape for quick enlargement of output, if necessary.

By the middle of January merchant furnaces began to blow out and others in blast cut down their coke requirements. More drastic measures of curtailment by the coke makers became necessary, although the furnace ovens were as yet unaffected by the developments in iron making. Aware that so long as the depression in pig iron acted as a deterrent to furnace activity, it was idle to boost coke production.

In this situation, late in January, the merchants blew out more ovens and banked others. During the first week in February they added 976 to the idle list, reducing the active ovens to 24 per cent of the available total. At that time the furnace plants were running 65 per cent. Very early in the month signs began to appear that the furnace plants would, too, have to follow the course of the merchants, and due to the same cause, the Carnegie Steel company, having commenced to blow out its furnaces, this continued at such a rate, and was matched by corresponding decreases

**\$4.07 WAS AVERAGE  
PRICE PER NET TON  
AT OVENS FOR YEAR**

Continued from Page One.

were out or two cases in which it appeared that the Connellsville operator could sell coal to better advantage than to sell coke, by the coal being used by by-product ovens which in turn would sell coke at a lower price than the Connellsville operator would care to meet. On the whole there is little doubt that in 1921 the Connellsville region made a better profit per ton on its coal than was shipped than on the coal it converted into coke.

The record of the spot market in coke is a better indication than usual of the course of coke values in general in the year. In the accompanying tables are given monthly averages of the spot market for both furnace coke and foundry coke, with comparison of previous years. The average spread in 1921 between furnace coke and foundry coke was \$1.32. This is an abnormally high spread, due perhaps to the fact that some ovens had to run for the purpose of making foundry coke, whereas when there is a full operation the foundry coke requirements can be met quite largely simply by picking out coke from the general run.

**Six-Year Price Averages.**  
The average price of spot and prompt furnace coke by months during the past six years is shown in the following:

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Jan.	3.14	3.44	3.09	3.84	4.00	5.10
Feb.	3.11	3.23	3.00	4.22	4.00	4.85
Mar.	3.18	3.58	3.00	4.05	4.00	4.48
Apr.	3.45	3.00	3.00	3.71	3.10	2.69
May	3.24	3.30	3.00	3.89	3.40	3.40
June	3.54	3.10	3.00	3.92	3.50	3.12
July	3.65	3.22	3.00	4.06	3.80	2.95
Aug.	3.75	3.42	3.00	4.23	3.78	2.85
Sept.	3.91	3.35	3.00	4.42	3.85	3.28
Oct.	3.89	3.00	3.00	4.09	3.42	3.35
Nov.	3.91	3.00	3.00	4.05	3.34	3.15
Dec.	3.90	3.00	3.00	3.81	3.25	2.80

Av. 3.91 3.40 3.00 3.93 3.50 3.58  
Spot and prompt foundry prices have averaged as follows during the same period:

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Jan.	4.50	4.70	4.00	5.54	5.00	6.10
Feb.	4.40	4.10	4.00	5.34	5.00	6.10
Mar.	4.85	4.10	4.00	4.75	5.00	5.63
Apr.	4.75	4.10	4.00	4.53	4.50	5.10
May	4.85	4.10	4.00	4.58	4.50	5.10
June	4.35	4.10	4.00	4.65	4.50	4.67
July	4.30	4.10	4.00	4.58	4.50	4.20
Aug.	4.30	4.10	4.00	4.58	4.50	4.20
Sept.	4.45	4.10	4.00	4.58	4.50	4.20
Oct.	4.45	4.10	4.00	4.58	4.50	4.20
Nov.	4.45	4.10	4.00	4.58	4.50	4.20
Dec.	4.45	4.10	4.00	4.58	4.50	4.20

Av. 4.45 4.10 4.00 4.58 4.50 4.20  
7.28 7.78 4.00  
12.21 1.50

at the furnace oven plants, that February closed with but 30 per cent of the H. C. Frick Coke company's plants in production and with but three out of the nine independent furnace operations going.

With the opening of March 239 more Frick ovens were thrown idle but the merchants held their own. The following week 717 Frick ovens were closed down following a wholesale blowing out of Carnegie furnaces. The third week of the month witnessed the addition of 1,162 ovens to the Frick idle list. With 2,323 ovens made non-productive by both merchant and furnace plants the last week of the month the merchants began to console themselves with the belief that the cutting down process would not have to go much further.

That the merchants were relatively better fixed and actually more active than the furnace plants when April came in is shown by the fact that the latter had 2,711 ovens in blast as compared with 2,001 by the former. The state of the iron market had become such by the second week of April that fewer stacks were blowing than at any time for years. Toward the close of the month there was a slight improvement in the situation, or more strictly speaking, it had not become any worse. The merchants made a slight gain and the Frick company halted its blowing out and banking program. The Washington Coal & Coke company fired up 275 ovens and the Consolidated Coke company began to place two of its plants in readiness for resumption. Furnace conditions were without change at the end of the month. The iron trade was in the doldrums and the coke trade encountered the same hindrance to successful navigation.

During the first week in May the Frick company resumed blowing out and banking ovens materially reducing the furnace output. A week later registered the low point in the price curve but the conditions generally were slightly better for the merchant producers their production exceeding that of the furnace interests. This relative position was maintained throughout the month.

With the steady decline in demand which became more pronounced in June the merchant producers were disposed to wait until trade conditions became more favorable before making commitments for the future and were willing to move along at the very moderate rate then ruling. Later every effort was made to hold production within the slowly restricting demand. The extent to which curtailment was carried was shown by the fact that June closed with but 23 out of 143 plants in the region in operation, 13 merchant and five furnace.

The starting of the Robinsonia furnace the first week in July brought 105 ovens at the Herbert plant into production and gave the merchants a little more hope. Independence week recorded the highest percentage of decrease in output ever known, the loss 5,240 tons, from 23,549 to 18,309, being 22 per cent of the weekly average. The following week the gains in business required the firing up of 117 merchant ovens. Two weeks later Seagrath and Alicia began operations with 200 ovens at each plant and Sterling made a start toward resuming.

The belief persisted early in August that the turning point in the acute depression had actually passed, and later events confirmed it. By the middle of the month an improvement in demand became noticeable resulting in an increase of very nearly 50 per cent in activity at merchant plants compared with a month earlier.

As September progressed evidences accumulated that the situation was still further improving, 20 plants with 3,050 ovens, or gains of 37 and 47 per cent respectively having been made since July 9. A fairly consistent rate of gain was maintained toward the close of the month, iron and steel having shown more life than for months past. That the general industrial situation did not at that time show greater activity was due to the uncertainty as to what would be the solution of the railroad labor problem.

Seven plants with 755 ovens having been fired up during the first week of October the prediction that early fall would witness a change for the better was fulfilled, notwithstanding fewer furnaces had gone into blast than had been expected and the uncertainty as to the railroad labor situation still continued. The coke consumers having begun to figure on freight rate reductions taking place within a comparatively short time they held off taking steps that would have provided them with larger coke supplies, hence there was less expansion in coke than at times seemed to be in early prospect.

The fear of a railroad strike having subsided the effect of deferring it was discounted by both producers and consumers, but the effect of it was not altogether as had been anticipated. Regarded as an inconclusive peace, instead of a "show down," as it was hoped it would be, there was a ball in the forward coke movement during the first half of November, the merchant plants feeling the effect more than the furnace operations. As a result, the latter began to forge ahead in production and by the close of the month they were safely in the lead.

The merchants took a spurt the first week in December, increasing their output 10 per cent, but the succeeding week there was an almost equal reaction. This was followed in turn by a recovery, a somewhat anomalous condition in view of the absence of an increase in demand and the persistent refusal of consumers to provide against a possible holiday slump in production. There was a recession from this cause but it was inconsiderable compared with former years, hence the end of the year came with the merchant producers in a better shape than they had been at the beginning and the furnace plants

## LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, December 31, 1921.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
<b>MERCHANT OVENS</b>			
152	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
30	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Co.	Greensburg
100	Clara	Clara Coke Co.	Connellsville
10	Clarissa	Clarissa Coke Co.	Connellsville
60	Silen No. 1	Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	Dim Grove	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	Connellsville
10	Franklin	Samuel L. Lohr	Uniontown
32	Gilmore	Gilmore Coke Co.	Connellsville
80	Grace	Gordana-Schenck Coke Co.	Connellsville
145	Humphreys	Samuel L. Lohr	Greensburg
18	Morgan	Corrado-Schenck Coke Co.	Connellsville
275	Mt. Braddock	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
310	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
101	Gilmore	Brush-Field Land & Coke Co.	Uniontown
60	Nellie	Nellie Coke Co.	Connellsville
425	Oliver No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
480	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
300	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
90	Paul	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
400	Revere	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	Pittsburg
45	Thomas	Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown
57	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburg
3,291	1,673		
<b>FURNACE OVENS</b>			
250	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Alvinton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
207	Baggaley	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	Baker	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Brickertown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
301	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
325	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Continental 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	Crosland	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
225	Davison	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
220	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Dunbar
110	Dunbar	Amort Mangano & Co.	Pittsburg
272	Hecla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
160	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	Hecla No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	Houder-Crill	Houder-Crill Coke Co.	Pittsburg
310	Junkins	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
306	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
420	Leisenring 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
402	Leisenring 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
404	Leith	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
221	Lemont No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
160	Lemont No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Mammoth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
225	Marguerite	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
225	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	Olliphant	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Phillips	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
143	Redstone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
148	Shaw	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
425	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
150	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
204	Southwest 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
301	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
80	Stewart	Stewart Iron Co.	Uniontown
454	Trotter	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
260	United	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
352	Whitney	Houder-Crill Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Wyden	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Yorktown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
245	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
15,170	3,399		

ESTABLISHED 1859 INCORPORATED 1894

## JOSEPH SOISSON FIRE BRICK COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

### Silica and Fire Clay BRICK

Special Shapes for Rectangular and Bee Hive Ovens,  
Furnace and Glass House Material.

Ship on all railroads.

DAILY CAPACITY 300,000

DAVIDSON MOYER VULCAN LAYTON	EIGHT PLANTS:	KINGSTON ENAMEL WILLIAM COLUMBIA
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CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

"50 YEARS SERVICE"

—By—

## Eureka Fire Brick Works

Coke Ovens, Glass House, and Mill Operators know  
the meaning of

### "EUREKA"

1507 First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Mt. Braddock, Pa., Phone 49 Dunbar.

making fair progress toward recovery of the rate of their activity during the first quarter.

### Oven Activity

Noter Above 51 and as Low as 5.8 Per Cent for Both Producing Interests.

The percentage of ovens in active production of coke never rose above 54 and was as low as 5.8 per cent during the year. The maximum was attained during the week of January 8 and the minimum just seven months later. During the first full month of the year the merchant producers had 5,893, or 44.5 per cent of their ovens in blast; the furnace operators 13,551, or 59.6 per cent. The next week the merchants began to cut down their production, still continuing the process at a steady rate until April 2 when the active list was 2,711, or 20.6 per cent. The shutdown at the Rahner plant in March, which witnessed the first unusual occurrence of the furnace plants yielding up their lead to the merchant, the latter regaining that position until the third week of November.

Beginning April with but 2,001, or 8.8 per cent of their ovens running, as compared with 2,711, or 20.6 per cent of the merchant operators, the furnace interests maintained practically the same rate through April. In May they dropped to 1,107, or 8.2 per cent. When the H. C. Frick Coke company blew out or banked its remaining ovens at all plants during the

## Boyts, Porter & Co.

# YOUGH PUMPS

### Steam, Air and Electric Driven

## Boyts, Porter & Co.

Connellsville, Pa., U. S. A.

M. J. COCHRAN, President. M. E. STRAWS, Vice President. J. H. PRICE, Sec. and Treas.

## WASHINGTON COAL & COKE CO.

General Office, DAWSON, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

6,000 Tons Daily Capacity. Individual Cars.

Youghiogheny Coal	Connellsville Coke
Steam Gas Coking	Furnace and Foundry
	Low Sulphur Hard Structure

Shipments via E. & O. R. R. and P. & L. E. R. R. and Connections  
N. P. Hyndman, Sales Agent, 511 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

C. M. WOLFF, General Sales Agent.

## Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co.

HIGHEST GRADE

# Connellsville Coke

Furnace and Foundry Orders Solicited

Branch Office, Union Arcade Building Pittsburg, Penna. BELL TELEPHONE 630 GRANT.

HERBERT De FUX, President. JOHN C. NEFF, Gen. Mgr.

## Connellsville Central Coke Co.

General and Sales Office, 111 Empire Building, Pittsburg, Penna.  
Workings—Low Phen. N. 1, Herbei No. 2, near Uniontown, Pa.

### Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 32,000 TONS, P. R. R., P. & L. E. R. R. and E. & O. R. R. Connections

Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure. Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely free from dust & dirt.

ANALYSIS FURNISHES ON REQUEST

last week of May, there remained but 690, or three per cent, of the furnace ovens in operation. The number rose to 840, or 2.7 per cent, the following week, which was the average until July 9 when the low water mark of 630, or 2.6 per cent, was reached. This was the order through July. When independent furnace oven plants began to fire up in August and September the active furnace quota rose to 1,000 by additions of 100 or 200 ovens per week until on October 8 the total was 982, or 4.3 per cent.

The assumption at Frick plants in the following week, which continued more or less gradually thereafter, caused the furnace ovens to pass on the merchant and during the week of November 19 they had regained their former place as production leaders, having 4,118, or 19.4 per cent, of their ovens in blast as compared with 2,215, or 17.2 per cent, of the merchant ovens. Two weeks later the furnace list had increased to 4,590, or 20.7 per cent. Slight additions continued to be made during the succeeding weeks to a maximum of 4,633 ovens, or 20.9 per cent, a proportion on the first day of the year, or practically the same as during the week of March 19.

Taking the year as a whole the discrepancy in oven activity, as compared with 1920, becomes even more noticeable. Last year the weekly average of both interests in the region was 2,250 ovens, or 6.9 per cent. The average 4,038 ovens and 18.5 per cent in 1921 shows decreases of 16, 314 in ovens and 46.4 in percentage.

In 1920 the merchant weekly average was 63 ovens, or 7.1 per cent. Against that of 1921's average of 2,662 ovens, or 21.2 per cent, sufficient to cover 1920's average of 63 ovens, or 7.1 per cent, was 4,038 ovens, or 18.5 per cent. Still no marked is the comparison of furnace averages. In 1921 it was 131 ovens, or 6.1 per cent, per week in 1920 the weekly average for 3,874 ovens, or 16.9 per cent, a lot of 9,000 ovens, or 43.2 per cent.

The leading independent operators, including W. J. Rainey, Inc., announced a scale effective April 1 which virtually restored the rates on the Frick scale of November 10, 1917, the base mining rate of which was \$2.29 per 100 bushels for mining and loading room coal; inside day labor \$5.05 and outside day labor \$2.50. The average reduction from the prevailing Frick scale was about 30 per cent.

On May 16 the H. C. Frick Coke company announced its first reduction by posting a scale which restored the mining rates of the scale of December 1, 1919, made a slight cut under the inside day labor wages of the independent operators taking the H. C. Frick scale of April 1.

Along toward the close of June the independent operators considered the matter of making a further reduction. The Washington Coal & Coke company had an opportunity to take a good coal contract running for three months and putting the question of reduced wages up to the employees the latter gave their consent to a reduction of 10 per cent from the April 1 scale.

Continued on Page Eight.

## COKE CONTRACTS EXPIRING LAST YEAR, RENEWED

Written for First Quarter  
At a Range of \$8.25 to  
\$8.50 Per Ton.

### WILL ABOVE SPOT MARKET

Last New \$2.00 to \$2.50 With Tone  
Finner Than Week Ago; By-Prod-  
ucts Makers Sell at \$2.90, Connells-  
ville Basis, on 6-Months Contract.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 4.—Practically all the furnace coke contracts that expired at the end of December have been renewed, either with the same operators or with other operators—generally the same. In nearly all cases the new contracts were written for the first quarter of the year. Prices done ranged from \$3.25 to \$3.50, but the later transactions are closer to \$3.25 than to \$3.50 and a general view in the trade now is that only an exceptionally good coke could justify a price of \$3.40 or \$3.50. There have been free offerings of good grades at \$3.25 to \$3.35 in the last couple weeks.

While a lower average of prices was done on first quarter contracts than was expected by operators, prices were somewhat higher than was expected by consumers. There were operators a few weeks ago who insisted that they would quote \$3.50 and would not depart from that price even by ten cents a ton unless the contract were a particularly desirable one. On the other hand, the contract prices have been well above the spot market that has ruled for some time past, and that is a distinctly favorable indication for the future. Indeed, it appears now that prices for spot furnace coke under \$3.00, though much talked of, applied only to the very small tonnages that were going. There have been many sales of very small lots to consumers outside the blast furnace industry at \$2.75, and in some quarters it was contended that a furnace, buying a moderate sized tonnage could do as well or better. That does not seem to be the case at all. It is improbable that a regular furnace lot of ten or 15 carloads, could be bought at under \$2.90. On the whole, the spot furnace coke market seems to present a firmer tone this week ago, though prices are not quite so high.

Spot furnace coke presents a similar situation. The general market range may still be given at \$3.75 to \$4.50, as for the past three weeks, but the general average of all spot sales made is probably nearer \$4.25 than \$4.00. It is not a case of most sales being at \$3.75 and only a few sales going through at \$4.25 or \$4.50. The point seems to be that foundries are very discriminating these days and are unwilling to take any chances. Orders for castings are hard to get and the average foundryman will not take any chances with his orders for the sake of saving 50 cents a ton on the coke, which means only about seven cents per ton on the castings. Even \$40 is not the upper limit in sales, one or two brands have occasionally sold at clear up to \$5.00 in the past fortnight, though of course such sales are exceptional. The market general is quotable as follows:

Spot furnace ..... \$2.90 to \$3.00  
Contract furnace ..... \$3.25 to \$3.40  
Spot cinder ..... \$1.75 to \$1.85

Trade is rather started to learn that the Youngstown Sheet & Tube company has made a sale of by-product coke to the Trumbull-Cliffs Furnace Company at \$2.90, Connellsville basis. This price, it is understood, was 35 cents under the lowest price quoted on Connellsville coke, and it is believed that the price for by-product coke was not dictated by competitive conditions but by what the furnace interest was willing to pay to induce it to blow in the stack. This, moreover, is not a regular contract at all, since the seller reserves the right to discontinue shipping at any time if it finds it needs the coke for its own furnaces. The normal term of the contract is six months. The furnace is to be blown in about January 15, but there is no obligation to take coke if the stack does not operate. It is understood that regular contracts made by the steel interest mentioned are on the basis of about \$3.25.

The Pittsburgh district coal operators have decided to withdraw from the central competitive field in the matter of negotiating with the United Mine Workers, following action of the same sort by the operators of the Ohio. Virtually the central competitive field, composed of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, has already gone to pieces, and the guess is made in the trade at the Pittsburgh, Butler-Over, report and Central Pennsylvania operators will offer to negotiate with the miners' representatives. This will hardly meet the views of the national organization of miners, and the determination of the operators to abolish the check-off is also objectionable. There is ample basis, therefore, for a stiff contest in connection with renewal of the wage scales that expire March 31.

The local pig iron market has continued very dull. Basic iron is now quotable at \$18.25, value is now at \$19.25, value is now at \$19.25. The \$19 figure that was regarded for a couple months as representing the market. Prices otherwise are unchanged. Sellers expect a buying movement in foundry iron to develop within the next two or three weeks, there having been only sporadic activity in the past three months or more. The market is quotable as follows:

Basic iron ..... \$18.25  
Foundry iron ..... \$19.25  
These prices are L. & A. Valley fur-

## Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION	WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1921.				WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 24, 1921.			
	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	18,454	4,372	14,082	48,260	18,467	4,387	14,067	49,430
Lower Connellsville	17,019	3,507	13,512	40,070	17,019	3,325	13,694	39,809
Totals	35,473	7,879	27,594	88,330	35,486	7,712	27,761	89,239
FURNACE OVENS								
Connellsville	15,170	3,390	11,771	38,460	15,170	3,380	11,771	40,290
Lower Connellsville	6,898	1,234	5,753	16,500	6,898	1,234	5,752	16,000
Totals	22,068	4,623	17,523	54,960	22,068	4,613	17,523	56,290
MERCANT OVENS								
Connellsville	8,284	1,073	2,211	8,800	8,284	988	2,295	9,140
Lower Connellsville	10,033	2,273	7,760	24,270	10,033	2,001	7,942	22,200
Totals	18,317	3,346	9,971	33,070	18,317	3,070	10,238	32,340

## CHRISTMAS WEEK MADE MORE COKE THAN EXPECTED

Running Time About Same as  
Preceding Week; More  
Ovens Blown In.

### A STRIKING CONTRAST

Is Shown by Position of Merchants at  
Beginning and End of 1921; Made  
Better Recovery Than Furnace Op-  
erations; Closing Down a Year Ago.

Except for the fact that Monday of last week was almost universally observed as Christmas the week would have shown the unusual condition of having produced more coke than the week preceding the holiday. As it was the decline in tonnage was but 800 tons when in the ordinary course, it would have been considerably more. At least that was the general expectation. That the decrease was not greater was very largely due to the running time having been practically the same as during the preceding week when the bulk of the plants took one day lay-off in anticipation of Christmas. A five day schedule was the rule at the Frick plants and most of the large independent operations. Although a few of the latter made full time and the usual number of smaller operations ran about as they have been doing for some time past. Production was augmented slightly by the firing up of additional ovens, the net gain having been 177, all at merchant plants. The regional tonnage was 88,330 tons, representing a net loss of 800 tons being the difference between a decrease of 1,690 at furnace plants and a gain of 830 tons at merchant plants.

The record of the week, together with the developments in contracting for the first quarter of the new, has infused a little more spirit in the merchant ranks. As they review the year just closed, which was the most phenomenal in the history of trade professional in the history of trade professional, they are disposed to congratulate themselves that they have been able to strengthen their position, as compared to the first of the year. They began it with 5,892, or 44.5 per cent of their ovens in blast, producing 29,200 tons per week. Although they dropped during the year to 1,455, or 11.7 per cent of their ovens running with a production of 12,200 tons, they made a materially better recovery toward the end of the year than the furnace producers. The latter began with 33,321, or 59.5 per cent, of the ovens producing 146,000 tons per week; took a slide to 930, or 2.5 per cent, during mid-year and recovered to 4,632, or 20.9 per cent, producing 55,260 tons at the close. The merchant recovery to 2,346, or 25.1 per cent, with a production of 33,170 tons, was proportionately better and to that extent is to be regarded as a healthy sign that the new year has more of promise for this group of coke makers than a twelve-month ago.

There is another and striking point of difference in the present situation in contrast with that of a year ago. During the last week of December 1920 the merchant operators blew out 1,074 ovens and banked an almost equal number as a means of restricting production to the then rapidly shrinking demand. The blowing in of 177 ovens last week, reflects a decidedly different situation with respect to the attitude and needs of consumers and trade prospects generally.

Estimated production of coke during the week ended Saturday, December 31, was 88,430 tons, credited to the two districts as follows: Connellsville, 48,260, a decrease of 1,070 tons; Lower Connellsville, 40,070, an increase of 270 tons, or a net decrease of 800 tons, as compared with a net decrease of 8,600 during the preceding week.

By interests the production was: furnace, 55,260, a loss of 1,630 tons; merchant, 33,170, a gain of 830 tons, as compared with losses of 5,890 and 2,170 tons respectively during the week ended December 24.

The change in the oven list included the blowing out of five at Oliver No. 2, and 30 at Donald 1 and 2, and the blowing in of 10 at Liberty, 100 at Griffin No. 2, 112 at Tower Hill No. 1 and 50 at Seagriff, a net gain of 177 ovens.

If you have coal lead for sale adver-  
tise in The Weekly Courier.

Prices, freight to Pittsburgh being \$1.95.  
Average prices of pig iron at Valley furnaces in the past year have been as follows:

Basic iron ..... \$18.25  
Foundry iron ..... \$19.25  
These prices are L. & A. Valley fur-

## LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to  
Saturday, December 31, 1921.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS.			
40	Adair	Weston-Fayette Coke Co.	Greensburg
282	Alison No. 1	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
142	Alison No. 2	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
240	American 1	American Coke Corporation	Pittsburg
240	American 2	American Coke Corporation	Pittsburg
20	Amica	The Wilkes & Foster C. Co.	Uniontown
20	Browning	Browning Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
252	Century	Century Coke Co.	Brownsville
40	Champion	Champion Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
227	Champion	Champion Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
114	Crystal	Macia Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
238	Donbo	Holmes Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
402	Donald 1	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
190	Donald No. 3	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
100	Edna	Walters Coke Co.	Uniontown
122	Eleanor	Storn Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
32	Finley	Finley & Co.	Uniontown
119	Garwood	Aetna-Civilian Coke Co.	Connellsville
88	Genuine	Genuine Coke Co.	Uniontown
260	Griffin No. 1	Holmes Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
180	Griffin No. 2	Holmes Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
210	Griffin No. 3	Civilian Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
48	Hillside	Westmoreland Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
32	Hill Top	E. Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
124	Hop	James H. Hoover	McClintown
38	Hope	Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown
138	Husted	Husted-Semans C. & Co.	Uniontown
260	Macia Coal & Coke Co.	Macia Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
24	Junior	Junior Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
140	Katherine	Union Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	Lafayette	Atlas Coke Co.	Helen
80	Franklin	Franklin Coke Co.	St. Pleasant
34	Liberty	Old Connellsville Coke Co.	Smithfield
400	Lincoln	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
40	Little Gem	Uniontown Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	Lucy	Civilian Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
34	Luzerne	Luzerne Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
64	Marion	Southern Cville Coke Co.	Connellsville
260	Mc Hope	Uniontown Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	McKee	W. J. Parrish	Uniontown
202	Puritan 1 & 2	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	Puritan No. 3	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
74	Puritan No. 4	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
101	Poland	Poland Coal Co.	Pittsburg
120	Rich Hill	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Outcrop
275	Royal	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
40	Russell	Russell Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
40	Sackett	H. R. Sackett Coal & C. Co.	Smithfield
28	Sapper	Reilly-Culligan C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
378	Seagriff	Taylor Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	Shabach	Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown
310	Sterling	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
60	Sunshine	McClintown C. & C. Co.	McClintown
400	Thompson 2	Thompson Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
230	Tower Hill No. 1	Spencer Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
294	Tower Hill No. 2	Tower Hill Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
40	Virgie	Byrnes Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
600	Washington	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
70	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
38	Yukon	Whyley Coke Co.	Uniontown
18,033	2,213		
FURNACE OVENS			
400	400	Alfred	Pittsburg Steel Co.
100	100	Bridgeport	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
100	100	Bright Hill	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
424	424	Buffington	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
190	124	Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
150	150	Colonial No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
400	400	Colonial No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
400	400	Colonial No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
250	250	Deerfield	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
500	500	Edenboro	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
200	200	Fairbank	Edenboro Coal & Coke Co.
200	200	Fairbank	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
100	100	Floodgate	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
202	132	Genova	McKee-Coy Coal Co.
200	200	Labell	Labell Coke Co.
462	462	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
150	150	Lecoma	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
214	214	Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co.
20	20	Newcomer	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
400	400	Phosphor	American Coke Corporation
400	400	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co.
250	250	Ronco	H. C. Frick Coke Co.
400	400	Thompson 1	Hedstone Coal & Coke Co.
6,898	1,234		

## OPENING OF YEAR IS NOT ROSY FOR IRON AND STEEL

Believed a Stocking Up Will Presently  
Take Place Among Distributors;  
Prices Are Maintained.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel report will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:  
The new year opens with nothing very rosy in immediate prospect for the iron and steel trade, but with great deal of lead behind. Stocks of steel in buyers' hands and of manufactured wares were quite thoroughly liquidated in 1921, the liquidation being completed in nearly all cases before the end of October. The production of steel ingots in 1921 was about 20,000,000 tons, while the consumption of steel was considerably greater than the production. Merely a continuance of the same conditions as to consumptive requirements, therefore, will involve a heavier demand upon the mills.

Mill operations this month will be better than was expected in many quarters, and may not fall materially behind the average of the past three months. The largest steel making company booked more tonnage in actual shipping orders in December than it filled, doing better in this respect than in any of the 11 preceding months.

The opinion is growing in trade circles that a stocking up process of moderate proportions will occur very shortly. Indeed, one or two very large distributors have already begun to build up stocks, after a very thorough liquidation. Such stocking up, in addition to current consumption, might give the mills a very fair operation, and this would help to reduce production costs, which are at together too high in relation to present selling prices.

Prices in the steel market are now decidedly well maintained all along the line, which is more than could be said of the market at any time in the several months past. In new lines are there absolutely rigid prices, but concessions given for large orders are used to gain margins of what they are used to.

There is certainly enough standing to give buyers some measure of confidence. Export shipments in January and February promise to be heavier than for several months past, as some good construction steel contracts were closed last month for various parts of the world.

## War Tax Removed From Luxuries and Railroad Tickets

Both public and merchants are delighted with the removal of many of the war or "luxury" taxes which had been imposed on various articles up until January 1. The duty on drinks at soda fountains, on drugs, sporting goods, wearing apparel and transportation of them, including drugs and soft drinks, the tax will be levied on the manufacturer and not collected across the counter.

There will be very little reduction in the prices of soft drinks at fountains, proprietors point out, because the manufacturer will boost his price to meet the tax he has to pay. One local druggist, however, who has been selling a popular drink for five cents and one cent war tax will now sell for the nickel.

Fares on trains and street cars have dropped somewhat since the eight per cent tax levied on them has been taken off. The removal of the tax also does away with much tedious work connected with the compilation of it.

The tax on sales of jewelry, real or imitation, is five per cent, and is payable by the vendor. The tax on the sale of works of art (paintings, statuary, art porcelains, and bronzes) is reduced from five per cent. This tax, payable by the vendor, applies except in the original sale by the artist, or to an educational institution or public art museum, or a sale by a recognized dealer in such articles to another such dealer for resale.

When payable by the manufacturer or vendor, taxes must be in the hands of the collector of internal revenue on or before the last day of the month following the month in which the sale was made.

## Connellsville Foundry, Machine and Steel Casting Company

Connellsville, Penna.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

## LAFAYETTE MINE PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven  
Pump Repairs for All Kinds of Pumps

Woodlined Pipe & Fittings Larry Wheels & Axles

Wheels and Axles for Mine Locomotives

Prompt Attention Given to All Mine Repair Work.

HENRY OLIVER, President. JOHN JENKINS, Secretary.

## Oliver & Snyder Steel Company

Highest Quality Standard Old Basins Connellsville Coke

PRODUCERS OF

By-Product Coking Coal

MONTHLY COKE CAPACITY 70,000 TONS

GENERAL OFFICES:  
South 10th and Muriel Streets, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. PARSHALL G. S. HARAH JAMES R. CRAY

## PURITAN COKE COMPANY

High Grade Low Sulphur Connellsville Furnace and  
Foundry Coke and By-Product Coal

Capacity—1,000 Tons Coke and 800 Tons Coal Daily

All Railroad Connections. UNIONTOWN, PA.

## COKE PRODUCTION DROPS BACK; COAL STILL DEPRESSED

Beehive Loses 9,000 Tons, Soft Coal  
Gained Five Per Cent During  
Week of December 24

Many beehive plants operated only five days during the week ended December 24, and production dropped back from 127,000 to 118,000 tons, says the weekly report of the Geological Survey, prepared by F. G. Tryon. In the corresponding week of 1920 it was 272,000 tons.

According to The Courier, the output in the Connellsville region was 89,230 tons, as against 97,330 for the week preceding, a decrease of 8,100 tons.

The cumulative output for the year stands at 5,405,000, or in rounded numbers, 15,000,000 tons less than in 1920. By states the production, compared with the corresponding week of last year, was as follows:

	1921	1920
Pennsylvania and Ohio	14,000	22,000
West Virginia	5,000	15,000
Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia	6,000	12,000
Virginia and Kentucky	6,000	12,000
Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico	3,000	3,000
Washington and Utah	4,000	3,000
F. S. Total	41,000	73,000

A feeble increase during the week failed to lift production of soft coal out of the state of profound depression which has persisted since mid-November. The total output, including lignite and coal baked at the mine, is estimated at 7,488,000 net tons, an increase of five per cent over the week preceding.

## COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region, sometimes called the Basin district, and the Lower Connellsville district (often called the Klenok and sometimes the Macintown district) to principal points for shipment, are as follows, per ton of 2,000 pounds, effective August 25, 1920:

Destination	Rate
Baltimore	\$2.36
Buffalo	2.64
Chicago	2.60
Cleveland	2.68
Columbus	2.68
Detroit	2.64
St. Louis	2.64
Eliz	2.64
Harrisburg	2.62
Philadelphia	2.62
Scranton	2.62
St. Paul	2.64
New York	2.64
Philadelphia (P. O. B. vessels)	2.64
Port Harford, Ont.	2.64
Pottsville	2.64
Reading	2.64
Richmond, Va. (B. & O.)	2.62
Richmond, Va. (F. R. R.)	2.



# Mayor-Elect Mitchell and Other City Officials Take the Oath of Office

Are Sworn in at City Hall Monday by Judge Van Swearingen.

## OCCASION "SERIOUS ONE"

Fayette Jarvis Thus Expresses Himself in Brief Address; Judge Reports and Congressman Kendall Speaks; Organization as Forecast.

Before an audience that jammed the council chamber to the doors, Charles C. Mitchell, the incoming mayor, C. M. Stone, and James Wardley, new members of council, and J. Clyde Whiteley, re-elected city controller, took oath of office Monday.

At 10:45 o'clock the old council finished its business and adjourned sine die. Immediately Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen, president judge of the county of Fayette, administered the oaths.

Charles M. Stone, county court clerk, opened the ceremonies. He then called upon Mayor Mitchell to step forward. Following his induction into office the new councilmen took the oath jointly and City Controller Whiteley followed.

S. R. Goldsmith, city solicitor, on behalf of the mayor, members of council and the people of Conneltsville, thanked the judges and Congressman S. A. Kendall, who came from Washington to be present at the ceremonies. Rev. Dr. W. H. Hetrick, pastor of the Trinity Lutheran Church, offered prayer.

Following the administration of the oaths the members of the new council made body took their seats about the council table.

Judge Van Swearingen was the first speaker and his talk was brief.

"The judges of Fayette county are glad to be here," he said. "Sometimes we take occasions of this kind too commonly, and I believe it is well to have a seriousness attached to them. I believe all the officers sworn in feel the seriousness of the occasion, and as their oaths of office provide, will perform their duties with fidelity."

Judge Van Swearingen extended thanks to those in charge of the ceremonies for having invited himself and the other judges to be present. Judge E. H. Reppert said it was "so sudden" when he was called upon to say a few words.

"It is no trivial matter taking on the duties of a public office," he said. "It is well to throw around it all the dignity it requires." He added that the attendance of citizens at such ceremonies had a helpful influence.

"It argues well for citizens to show by their attendance that they have a deep and abiding interest in affairs of this kind."

Congressman Kendall said he believed every American citizen should take just pride in the proper selection of persons who are to administer the affairs of justice. He said he believed Congress took a step forward when it granted the privilege of equal suffrage to the women. He said he was looking for higher ideals of government.

Judge J. Q. Work did not speak. The oaths of office were not taken by the new city executives until almost 11 o'clock. The arrival of the inaugural party from Uniontown was delayed.

The final session of the passing body began at 9:45 o'clock. Very little business was on hand but the motion for adjournment was not made until the judges had arrived. Following the administration of the oaths R. E. Shaw and C. W. Utts, the retiring members, left their chairs and they were occupied by the new members.

After the brief talks the first roll call of the new body was made. It took place at 11:25 o'clock. The first session lasted exactly four minutes.

Mayor Mitchell by virtue of his office is director of public affairs. C. F. Stone succeeds R. E. Shaw as superintendent of accounts and finance. James Wardley succeeds C. W. Utts as head of the department of parks and public buildings. J. A. Cypher succeeds himself as superintendent of public safety, and E. L. Berg also succeeds himself as superintendent of streets and public improvement.

One of the first official acts of Mayor Mitchell was to give R. E. Shaw, retiring as acting mayor, a receipt for 19 quarts of Overholt whisky and 18 bottles of "Jaky" held in the safe at the city hall.

The new members of the council made body shook hands with many of their friends in the audience and received congratulations. Following the completion of the inaugural ceremonies many admirers of the judges and Congressman Kendall sought them and clasped hands. At noon the inaugural party, members of both new and old council were guests of the executive committee of the Civic League at dinner.

The chief topic of conversation during the waiting period was the death of Senator Boies Penrose.

The members of the Civic League present included Mrs. J. French Kerr, Mrs. W. O. Schoonover, Mrs. S. S. Snader, Mrs. Charles F. Stouffer, Mrs. C. W. Utts, Mrs. J. B. Marietta, Mrs. A. A. Clarke, Miss Sarah Everett, Mrs. W. F. Clark and Mrs. D. E. Treher.

The mayor personally poured the liquor into the sink.

"They might steal it if I didn't" he said.

Nineteen quarts of whisky and 18 quarts of Jamaica ginger, consigned by the police and held at city hall, were emptied into a sewer at the city hall Monday afternoon by Mayor Mitchell.

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Mayor Charles C. Mitchell

## DR. R. E. FULTON AND WIFE DIE BUT FEW HOURS APART

Mount Pleasant Physician Is Victim of Nervous Breakdown.

### PNEUMONIA CLAIMS WIFE

Dr. Fulton Had Been Engaged in Practice of Medicine in Town and the Vicinity for Half Century; Retired Less Than One Month Ago.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Dec. 30.—Less than eight hours apart, death yesterday claimed Dr. Ralph E. Fulton, 75 years old, well-known practitioner of Mount Pleasant, and his wife, Mrs. Margaret Hissam Fulton, 77 years old.

The doctor died at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon at the family home in Church street, death being pronounced due to a nervous breakdown. Mrs. Fulton passed away at 10 o'clock, the cause being pneumonia.

Dr. Fulton had been unwell for a year but continued his practice until just a few weeks ago. His condition had not been regarded as especially grave until a week ago. About that time Mrs. Fulton was stricken with pneumonia and little hope had since been entertained for her recovery.

Dr. Fulton was one of the few remaining physicians of the old school. He had practiced here for 50 years, locating in Mount Pleasant after completing his education and remaining there during his entire career. He was born on a farm near Hunker.

Mrs. Fulton was a sister of R. K. Hissam of Mount Pleasant. Other survivors are three daughters, Mrs. Lillian Watson, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Elizabeth Huey, Wilkesburg; and Mrs. Rumbaugh, Everett, Wash.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Fulton were members of the United Presbyterian church.

Council Defers Election Street Inspector Week

After voting down a resolution by Councilman B. L. Berg that William McCormick be named street inspector, City Council Monday decided to defer the selection of the inspector until the next meeting. Councilmen Berg and Cypher voted for Mr. McCormick, Mayor Mitchell and Councilman C. M. Stone and James Wardley against him.

After the name of Mr. McCormick had been placed in nomination Councilman Wardley arose and said that while it might be well to accept the nomination of the head of the department under which the inspector is employed it was equally true that the will of the people should be taken into consideration. He said it was "very evident" the people did not want Mr. McCormick. Asked by Mr. Berg if he was speaking for all the people Mr. Wardley said "a great many."

Mr. Wardley said he was not acting on the strength of petitions that had been circulated against Mr. McCormick, saying that "a petition is the lowest type of method to deprive a man of his job." Mr. Berg remarked that if Mr. McCormick were to attempt it he could get many signatures to a petition for his retention as were placed on those asking that he be deposed.

Mr. McCormick did not have a formal application. It was made known he would have at the next meeting. Persons having applications were Simon P. Hay, Charles E. Shipley, J. J. Enos and A. G. Glodfely.

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## Bootleggers Run Short of 'Good' Liquor

According to those who have been in the business bootlegging in this section is undergoing a "period of depression." Not because there are no buyers, the handlers of the wet goods are reported as saying, but because the supply is scarce.

One man is said to have talked to a drugist about the possibility of securing alcohol, but he received only a curt turn-down. Later, it is understood, he secured about five gallons at Greensburg and plans to make his own product.

Another inquired if it were possible to use denatured alcohol and was informed that death would follow its use in any form of drink. Some bootleggers are said to be under the impression that the denatured alcohol could be treated and the poison removed. Druggists say this is impossible.

With "good" or bonded, whisky getting scarce the "peddlers" are demanding as high as \$8 a quart for "moonshine." Some of the stuff is not fit to drink and is actually dangerous to the human system, it is said.

MUCH GAME IN SOMERSET

Protector Estimates Deer Killed at 64, Besides Number of Does.

SOMERSET, Dec. 29.—Game Protector Harvey E. Blitzer of Meyersdale has made the following summary of the game killed in Somerset county during the past season: Spotted hawks, 12; two-point hawks, 15; three-point hawks, 14; four-point and longer, 20; total 64; does, 5.

Mr. Blitzer estimates the number of rabbits killed at 22,500; squirrels, 15,000; raccoons, 263; wild turkeys, 312; ruffed grouse, 2,850; woodcock, 86; wild ducks and geese, 338; Joseph birds, 800.

GIVEN GOLD WATCH

Gong Service of Dunbar Man at Funeral Recalled by Associates.

Michael Flynn, well-known Dunbar resident, rounded out his 35th year as foreman for the Dunbar Furnace Company and its successor, the American Manganese Manufacturing Company of Dunbar Saturday and in appreciation of his long and faithful service employees of the company gathered at the Flynn home Saturday night and presented Mr. Flynn with a handsome gold watch.

The gift came as a complete surprise to Mr. Flynn and was greatly appreciated.

BLOOD-POISON FATAL

Miss Emma Zeigler, 20 Years Old, Dies at Somerset.

Miss Emma Zeigler, 20 years old, employed at the Hite House, Stoyestown, died Thursday afternoon in the Community hospital, Somerset, of blood-poisoning. She is survived by her father, John Zeigler, one brother, Charles Zeigler, both of Somerset township, and three sisters, Mrs. Nauma Pyrie of Holsopple; Mrs. Charles Shank of Stoyestown and Miss Sadie Zeigler of Somerset township.

Family Dinner.

Dr. and Mrs. John Y. Woods entertained at a beautifully appointed seven course turkey dinner Saturday night at their home in North Pittsburg street. Covers for twelve, including only the members of the family, were laid. Following the dinner the guests remained and watched the old year out and the new year in.

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## MOTORISTS ARE VICTIMS OF NEW KIND OF TRAP

Farmers Reap Harvest Pulling Them Out of Mudhole Near Somerset.

### COMPLAINT TO COURT

Complaints have been made to court at Somerset county about the condition of the road which follows the Youghiogheny river from Somerset to Watsondale, one of the last points on the Pennsylvania-Maryland state line. Motorists claim a regular trap to catch their machines in the mud has been built and that farmers are reaping a rich harvest from hauling out automobiles.

Practically all of the road for four or five miles has a stone bottom with the exception of the one point which is about 50 yards in length. Here there is a heavy layer of loam into which machines sink to their hubs when passing through the place.

At one point in the "trap" a drain has been constructed across the road. No ballast has been thrown in on either side of it and machines have to strike sufficiently hard to bounce the wheels over.

The mud hole is along the Conway farm and during wet weather, especially after heavy rains, it is practically impassable. At some points the river rises to a level of the road but other portions quickly drain when the water recedes.

The price for hauling automobiles out of the mud ranges according to the size of the machine, \$5 and \$10 being the two popular figures.

Farmers in the valley anxious to have a bridge, built across the Youghiogheny river at Watsondale point out that if it were constructed the entire road could be improved by placing ashes on it. Those could be secured from the big dumps at Watson. The bridge has been favorably reported by the viewers and it is now up to the commissioners of Fayette and Somerset counties to approve its construction.

Children and Dog Imprison Themselves Inside Feed Box

Playing hide and seek with their dogs, Mrs. W. E. Miller, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Miller of Pennsville, and Bobby Welsel, eight, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Welsel, also of Pennsville, went through a thrilling experience Saturday in the barn at the Miller home. Hiding from the dog the trio jumped into the feed box, which has three compartments, the boys crowding in to one, the girl into another. Racing along in search of the dog leaped in with the boys. His tongue brought down the lid of the box and the clasp slipped into place, imprisoning them. For an hour and 15 minutes they remained there, trying to free themselves, shouting, crying and even praying. They had presence of mind enough to try up the edge of the lid as they crawled out. This permitted some circulation of air. They were not discovered until Cash Pitt, who is employed at a mine operated by Mr. Miller, returning early and entering the barn to put away a horse, heard them. They seemed none the worse.

Rev. G. W. Buckner Four Years Pastor Christian Church

The fourth anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. George Walker Buckner at the First Christian Church was observed Sunday. The pastor's sermon theme in the morning was "A Good Beginning and a Good Ending," dealing with the advent of the new year and its progress. In the evening he delivered an evangelistic discourse, using the subject, "Always at the Door."

Preparations for the evangelistic campaign, which was to have been started next Sunday, are being held in abeyance somewhat owing to the evangelist, Prof. D. C. Kellems of Eugene, Ore., having contracted smallpox at Guthrie Center, Ia., where he was holding a revival. It is expected that definite announcement will be made next Sunday.

Steff Removed To Jail; Girl's Condition Same

MOUNT PLEASANT, Jan. 2.—Fred Steff, who shot Miss Anna Yezak the night of December 21, in Church street, and who had since been at the Memorial hospital, was removed to the county jail at Greensburg Saturday afternoon. He has apparently recovered from the wound in his chest inflicted when he attempted to take his life after shooting the girl, his former sweetheart.

Miss Yezak is still at the hospital, paralyzed and, it is understood, with no chance of recovery.

Personal Estate Of W. Harry Brown Valued at \$8,145,921

PITTSBURG, Jan. 2.—The inventory of the personal estate of W. Harry Brown, builder of the Alicia gold plant and well known coal and river man, shows a value of \$8,145,921.99. It consisted of \$751,538.82 in cash on deposit in various banks and stocks, bonds and mortgages.

The biggest mortgage was one for \$1,650,000 given by the Pittsburgh Steel Company in the purchase of the Alicia properties.

Pipe Mill in Operation.

SCOTTSDALE, Jan. 2.—Operations were resumed today at the plant of the United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry company which had been closed for repairs.

## FIRE LOSS IN CITY DURING 1921, \$32,340

Report by Fire Chief Shows 71 Alarms Were Answered.

### NEW EQUIPMENT URGED

The Conneltsville Fire Department answered 71 fire alarms during the year of 1921. Up until the last two months there had only been a total of 51 calls but during November and December there were 20 alarms. The total fire loss for the year was \$32,340, the heaviest in six years.

According to the report filed by Fire Chief W. E. DeBolt with Councilman J. A. Cypher, superintendent of the department of public safety, and read before the meeting of Council on Monday, there were 44 fires, three automobiles fires, 13 chimney fires and 11 false alarms. Seven calls outside the city were answered.

The fire loss of \$32,340 was covered by a total insurance of \$395,600. In the year 10,700 feet of hose were used and 244 gallons of chemicals. In the operation of the fire fighting equipment 250 gallons of gasoline were required and 15 gallons of oil. During the year 209 buildings were inspected.

August had the lowest record of fire calls, there being only one alarm. There were 10 in both November and December.

The loss, Councilman Cypher pointed out in making the report, was enlarged by the fire in the pattern shop of the Conneltsville Foundry, Machine & Steel Castings Company, early in 1921. The estimated loss, mostly through patterns destroyed, was \$25,050. The only other costly blaze was that in the Cunningham blacksmith shop. In the past six years, during which time W. E. DeBolt has been fire chief, the total fire loss for the city is \$56,580. The loss by years follows: 1916, \$12,770; 1917, \$12,550; 1918, \$6,095; 1919, \$1,880; 1920, \$10,965; 1921, \$32,340.

Attention was called to the fact that the present equipment is deteriorating and the purchase of new is recommended. Truck No. 1 has been in use for 10 years and Truck No. 2 for seven years. Appreciation of the work of the volunteer fire department was also expressed.

MEAT DEALER SLAIN BY THUGS AT SCOTTSDALE

Charles Lubinsky Shot Down in Glare of Light at Casket Factory.

MURDERER MAKES ESCAPE

Two Men Seen Running From Scene But Officers Fail to Secure Trace of Them; Lubinsky Dead When Persons Hearing Shot Hunch Him.

SCOTTSDALE, Dec. 31.—In the glare of a street light just off Broadway, near the plant of the United States Casket company, Charles Lubinsky, 26 years old, proprietor of a meat market at Swedetown, was shot and killed last evening at 7 o'clock by one of two highwaymen who held him up with the supposed intention of robbing him.

State police were immediately notified, along with the borough officers, but to noon today no trace had been found of the slayers.

Lubinsky was on his way from his shop, in a rear room of which he made his home, to Scottsdale for the evening. The body was removed to Ferguson's undertaking rooms and then to the home of a brother, Bruno, at Everett. Bruno also is a meat dealer.

The funeral will be from the home of the brother Tuesday morning with services at 8:30 o'clock in St. Joseph's church and interment in St. Joseph's cemetery.

P. & L. E. Makes Real Adjustment in Rates For Handling Papers

That there is a decided difference in methods the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroads are employing to readjust transportation charges to peace-time conditions is shown by the announcement of the latter of a reduction to 30 cents per 100 pounds as the rate for transportation of newspapers in bundles.

The Pennsylvania recently gave notice that effective January 1 its rates would be increased 100 per cent, from 20 cents to 60 cents per 100 pounds.

The new rate of the Lake Erie is to become effective February 1, 1922, abolishes the denominational ticketing system heretofore in force and makes a downward readjustment of the cost to publishers. It represents a reduction for the reason that the rate per 100 pounds of the ticket system averages as much as 50 cents for the lower denominations.

The ticketing system has been far from satisfactory to the railroad company and inconvenient for publishers. The inauguration of the weight system will be appreciated by both and especially so by the publishers because of the lessened cost in transporting papers.

The new rate of the Lake Erie is the same as the rate on the Pennsylvania before announcement was made of intention to double it as a part of that company's "readjustment" plan.

Things to Be Made at Home

Serviettes or Tea Napkins, Made of Linen With Quaint Needlework at the Corners.

Worth while pick-up work for winter days will be a set of serviettes or tea napkins, which you may present to a bride or decide to keep yourself for use at afternoon bridge parties. These tiny napkins, purchased in the shops, are very expensive because of the hand work that goes into them, but they may be made very easily at home in spare moments. Any woman can crochet dainty little corners for such napkins. The napkins are made of linen—no lesser fabric will give them proper distinction—and the edges are finished with a buttonhole stitch set in with a crochet hook.

ALL SETTLED

"The work has delivered a reputation by at home," said the editor of the Chigleyville Chronicle, "I want you to put a place about it in your paper."

"All right," said the editor. "I'll write a snappy heading for the announcement and call him a future President of the United States."

"You needn't bother about that. His mother and her relations have already decided that he's going to be a millionaire, because he has a dimple in his chin."

HE SHOULD WORRY

Wife: Not so fast George, you're frightening your poor old aunt to death in the back seat.

Hubby: Calm yourself dear, there's a handsome legacy coming to me when she's gone.

## WAKING USE OF LEFTOVERS

Small Remnants of Dress Materials Are Sufficient to Make Aprons for Little Girls.

How about the half-yard of material that was left over from party gowns? Probably it hasn't occurred to you that it would make Louise an apron.

The diagram, Fig. 1, shows how to cut the apron for a little five-year-old girl. From A to B is eighteen inches; from B to C, five inches; from C to G, ten inches; from G to H, three inches; from H to D, four inches, and from D to E, one inch. Mark the square outline for the neck as lines B-D, D-C and E-C, then drop one inch in the front to point F. In cutting out the neck curve the corners, as in Fig. 2.

A curve is easier to bind than a corner. Cut off the material from G to H and use it for the belts, cutting the strip in half at fold; line G-H.

If you press before stitching, your work will slip along faster. For instance, in making the apron, try it on and take up a dart at the top of the shoulder, deepest at the outer edge to nothing at the neck to counter the slope of the shoulders. Pressing the dart will make the stitching easy. See Fig. 8.

To cut true bias, fold the goods diagonally, bringing one end over to the selvedge and cut along the fold. See Fig. 4. Join the strips with one-quarter inch seams and press the seams open.

The binding can be felled by hand or stitched by machine, stitching on the right side of the goods just in back of where the binding turns. See Fig. 5.

MODES OF THE DAY

Heavy silk cord belts are seen on handsome coats.

For evening the tulle shades are newest, though black is still widely employed.

Double-breasted jackets are numerous, as are those which hang irregularly, imitating the uneven hem line of the skirt.

Tweed in heather and various other mixtures has been found desirable material for dresses and suits for girls of six to ten or twelve years.

Serge, davalyn and broadcloth are favorite materials for strictly daytime wear, with steel beads and darts being appearing most often as trimming.

A popular and economical trimming is pointed folds of goods sewed on the edge of necks and sleeves so that just half-inch points project above the edge similar to ric rac braid.

Ribbons are still used on the new hats. Narrow ribbons are looped and doubled to form a braiding surface over the entire hat. Long ribbons are looped in streamers over one side of the brim. Wide ribbons are knotted into high ornaments on the front of high hat crowns.

RIBBONS FOR SPRING STYLE

Moire in Black and All Colors Mentioned as Among Best Sellers for Trimmings.

Moire in black and all colors is mentioned as the best seller for spring trimmings. Crepe is still selling fairly well, this, too, in all shades. There is not much cloche, it is said, between the high colors and the dark ones which have been holding first place.

While business in ribbons has been practically dead for the last two months, new that spring lines are being prepared, manufacturers are sampling up and a little of everything is selling. Blacks are still going well, but not quite so largely to the exclusion of others as has been the case.

Metals are quite active, as well as the narrow two-tones in Nos. 8 and 5 which are reviving after a quiet spell. The popularity of the "tinsel" fabrics is given as a reason for the recent lack of ribbon sales.

THINGS TO BE MADE AT HOME

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Worth while pick-up work for winter days will be a set of serviettes or tea napkins, which you may present to a bride or decide to keep yourself for use at afternoon bridge parties. These tiny napkins, purchased in the shops, are very expensive because of the hand work that goes into them, but they may be made very easily at home in spare moments. Any woman can crochet dainty little corners for such napkins. The napkins are made of linen—no lesser fabric will give them proper distinction—and the edges are finished with a buttonhole stitch set in with a crochet hook.

ALL SETTLED

"The work has delivered a reputation by at home," said the editor of the Chigleyville Chronicle, "I want you to put a place about it in your paper."

"All right," said the editor. "I'll write a snappy heading for the announcement and call him a future President of the United States."

"You needn't bother about that. His mother and her relations have already decided that he's going to be a millionaire, because he has a dimple in his chin."

HE SHOULD WORRY

Wife: Not so fast George, you're frightening your poor old aunt to death in the back seat.

Connellsville, Pa.

## DEATH OF PENROSE WILL MAKE A BIG CHANGE IN HISTORY

McComber, Successor on Finance Committee, Favors Farm Bloc Views.

### EFFECT ON TARIFF BILL

To Favor That Group; Long Illness Reduced His Resolute Strength and Courage; Scored Weaker Men and "Boreheads"; Monumental Figure.

By Mark Sullivan  
National Political Correspondent of The  
Courier and the New York Post.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—It will be said that Penrose's passing makes little difference because he had been ill and more or less out of things for two years and on such a note. But that will not be true. What is true is that Penrose slipped out of things two years ago, that his slipping out made a very great difference, and that his death merely makes his passing complete and creates an occasion for pointing out how much it means.

Specifically, Penrose's death will bring an important change in the chairmanship of the important Finance Committee, which has charge of taxation and the tariff. His successor will be McComber, of North Dakota. As the representative of an almost purely agricultural state, McComber can be expected to favor most of the policies identified with the farm bloc, although he has never been formally identified with that group. In point of fact, as regards the pending tariff bill, Penrose, in the weakness brought about by his illness, had already told the farm bloc they could have whatever tariff they wanted. This was the fourth or fifth compromise that he would have scored to make in his prime. When the emergency tariff was up some months ago, Penrose let it go through, although privately he described it as "pure bunk."

This weakness of Penrose, due wholly to his illness, has been a great embarrassment to the party. He kept the seat of office only by yielding its essence, and many things went through which a strong chairman would have stopped. The other party leaders deplored the situation, but Penrose was sensitive about his illness and everybody liked him so that no one would suggest he should abdicate his responsibility.

Penrose in good health was a very big man, and attractive in proportion to his resolute strength and courage. He was a bachelor; power was his only child, and some of the more intimate aspects of his last two years were as poignant as a Greek tragedy. Whenever his physical weakness overcame him, his first interest was not to let it interfere with his public duties. It is a picturesque way of putting it, but it is probably true that if Penrose had come from California instead of Philadelphia he would have been one of the greatest statesmen of his time. The mere nearness of his home state, the mere hours away kept him a politician, consuming his time in matters of patronage and factions. Weaker men gravitated to him like hungry bees, consumed his time, and fed upon his personality.

He had one of the best minds that ever functioned on the Senate floor. Whenever he took part in debate he beat his opponent by his sheer directness of thinking and boldness in expression. Probably the greatest weakness he had was his scorn of weaker men of men less forthright or otherwise lacking in the will power and strength of personality that he himself carried so easily. Penrose in his prime took the world as he found it—never compromised, and never flinched. To "stand the gaff" was as easy for him as eating a meal or anything else in the day's work. Penrose didn't hate insurgents as such. He merely despised some of them because they were weak men, or because he thought they were "boreheads," or because he felt, according to his way of thinking, that they were hypocrites who fooled the public.

It is a striking fact that among the few Senators for whom he ever showed much affection was La Follette. He liked La Follette because he had many of his own qualities of directness, pugnacity, and intellectual integrity according to his light.

Penrose was a monumental figure. The history of the country has already been changed by his illness, and will be more different yet because of his death.

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Germany Fails to Deliver Coke.  
The schedule calling for the delivery of 15,000 tons of coke daily by the Germans to the industries of Lorraine and Luxembourg under the reparations agreement has not been fulfilled recently.

## Judge Van Swearingen Pledges Best Efforts to Rid County of Robbers

In refusing leniency for a prisoner at the bar for sentence on a charge of robbery, Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen, at the weekly session of the court in Uniontown Tuesday, told counsel for Paul Kusko, Leith, that he owed it to himself as judge of the court and to the community to protect Fayette county and rid it of robbers, and that as far as was in his power he intended to do so. He sentenced Kusko and Odie Shingletown of Uniontown and Clarkburg, W. Va., to an indeterminate term of nine to 14 years in the Western Penitentiary for robbing the office of the Gulf Refining Company's plant at Hopwood of a gun and \$40 in cash and engaging in a pistol duel with an employee at the plant. The men pleaded guilty.

Helen Gail, a witness in the case of Frank Gail, charged with the murder of John Neiderheiser at Kiefer-

town, was fined \$200 and sentenced to serve a year and four months in the penitentiary for keeping a bawdy house. Sentence of Newton Newcomer for embezzlement and bribery was deferred until January 31, on condition of counsel, in which it was set forth that in the settlement of his father's estate, the defendant has a sale of 250 acres of coal scheduled for January 16. Previously Newcomer had been granted a stay of 30 days.

Nolle prosequi were entered in a number of cases of extortion lodged against former Justice of the Peace C. G. Garland of Brownsville.

Judge Reppert announced that all bribery cases for argument before him will be heard Tuesday morning, next.

### Pittsburg Dist. Coal Men Decline To Meet Union

PITTSBURG, Dec. 30.—The Pittsburg Coal Producers association has declined to meet representatives of the United Mine Workers of America here January 6 to negotiate a new wage agreement, it was officially announced last night.

The invitation to meet with the union officials, dated December 16 and signed by John L. Lewis, president of the miners' organization, was considered at a recent meeting of the Pittsburg association and in a reply forwarded last night, R. M. Gardiner, commissioner of the producers, declared that "we desire to say that we see nothing beneficial to the public or to the coal industry in a meeting such as indicated in your letter and decline to meet."

The Pittsburg coal district is a part of the Central Competitive field which includes Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The present agreement between the operators and miners of the field will expire April 1, next. It was negotiated March 21, 1920, to run for two years.

### West Penn to Make Cut to Users of Direct Current

The West Penn Power company and the Allegheny Valley Light company have filed petitions with the Public Service Commission requesting permission to file an amendment to the schedule for direct current service, making reductions to consumers supplied with service of this character. The reduction is effected by changing the basis of the demand measurement from a five to a 15-minute interval. This reduction will affect all the railway companies supplied by the power companies and also all other direct current users. The reduction is to be effective as of January 1, 1922.

This is the second reduction made by these companies in power rates, a similar change in the schedule for alternating current service, comprising the great bulk of power users, having been made effective September 1, 1921.

**ACCIDENTS AVOIDABLE**  
Much Carelessness in State Industries, Bureau Finds.  
HARRISBURG, Dec. 30.—Over 88 per cent of the accidents occurring in Pennsylvania industries during 1920 were preventable and 52.5 per cent were due to carelessness, according to figures in the report of the bureau of inspection of the State Department of Labor and Industry sent to the printer today. These figures were taken from the factory inspectors' accident reports and many of them have been the subject of special investigations on orders from Commissioner of Labor and Industry O. C. Connelley.

The inspectors also reported 982 violations of the child labor act during the year and prosecutions were started in 276. Violations of the child labor act were the most numerous of those turned up by the department's inspectors.

### FLOUR PRICE DROPS

New Low Range for Six Years Quoted by Big Interests.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—Acuteness in the wheat market yesterday resulted in a break of 25 to 30 cents a barrel in flour prices today at the largest milling companies, making new low ranges in flour prices in about six years.

Family patents today were quoted at \$5.75 and \$6.80 a barrel when sold in 98 pound cotton sacks in car lots.

### Fred Harden, Manager Rainey Store at Elm Grove, Dies Suddenly

As he had about completed his last day as store manager for W. J. Rainey, Inc., at Elm Grove, Fred Harden, 31 years old, was stricken with heart trouble Tuesday afternoon about 4:20 o'clock in the store and died about 10 minutes later. A physician was immediately summoned and administered aid to the sick man with no avail. He had been a sufferer from asthma but was apparently in his usual health yesterday.

Mr. Harden had served in the capacity of manager of the Elm Grove store for five years and was transferred to Allison. He had expected to assume charge of the management of the store there next Monday.

Mr. Harden was born at Brownsville and was well known in Connelville. He was twice married. His first wife, who before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth Swink, died three years ago and later Mr. Harden married Miss Louise Hampshire of Connelville, who with one son, Kenneth, to the first union, and one son, Charles, and a daughter, Louise, to the second, survive. His mother, Mrs. Emma Harden of Republic, and the following brothers and sisters also survive: Alex. Harden, Canonburg, Mrs. Jessie Harden, Samaria, Ohio; Oliver Harden, Thomas Creek, W. Va.; James Harden, Republic; Mrs. Lydia Addis, Denbo, and Lewis Harden, Mount Pleasant.

### Wages of Miners And Drivers at Dunbar Reduced

Notice of a wage cut for miners and drivers at the mines of American Langes Manufacturing company, were posted on Friday. The cut in miners' wages became effective on January 1 and amounts to 10 per cent. That in the wages of the drivers is 20 per cent and became effective Saturday. Between 250 and 300 men are affected.

The Frick scale has been in effect for several months, it being granted after a walkout by the men in early fall.

Given Gold Watch.  
Ralph Gaddis, store manager for the Dunbar Supply Company, was presented on Christmas by members of the company with a gold watch.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

### Grim Reaper

MRS. J. E. LEICHLITER.  
Mrs. E. H. Leichter, 47 years old, wife of J. E. Leichter, died Sunday night at 10:30 o'clock at her home on Greenwood hill following a year's illness. She was born in Germany and came to this country with her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peters, at the age of eight years. Since then she had spent the greater part of her life in the community of Connelville. She was twice married. Sometime following the death of her first husband, Delbert Leichter, she married J. E. Leichter of Owanadale, in addition to her second husband, Mrs. Leichter is survived by seven children, Henry and Charles Peters, Orient; Benjamin Peters, Connelville; Mrs. Leona Smith, Gates; Misses Bessie and Cecelia Leichter and Paul and Clyde Leichter, all at home; five brothers, John Peters, near Brownsville; Henry and Charles Peters, Orient; Benjamin Peters, Connelville; and Frank Peters, and two sisters, Mrs. Gertrude Winterhalter and Mrs. Louise Fishenhalter, both of Connelville. She was a member of the United Brethren church of Owanadale and had a wide circle of friends in this vicinity.

MRS. CAROLINA G. KLOZ.  
Mrs. Carolina Gross Kloz, 68 years old, of Dunbar township, died Monday night at her home in Twelfth street.

MRS. MARTHA VARDELL.  
Mrs. Martha Varndell, 76 years old, died Saturday at her home at the Washington Springs farm.

WILLIAM H. SNIDER.  
William H. Snider, Jr., 27 years old, son of William H. and Belle French Snider of West Brownsville, died Monday morning following a lingering illness of heart trouble.

MRS. VICTORINE C. LAUGHHEAD.  
Mrs. Victorine Laughhead, widow of William C. Laughhead, died Sunday evening at her home in Uniontown. She was a sister of Mrs. Ellen Smith of Connelville.

MRS. STEPHEN PETERS.  
Mrs. Stephen Peters, 64 years old, mother of Dr. S. T. Peters of Massontown, died at her home at Massontown Monday.

MRS. SARAH ELIZABETH COCHRAN.  
SCOTTDALE, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Cochran, 61 years old, wife of Frank Cochran, died this morning at her late home in Fourth avenue.

MRS. JOHN F. LUCKEY.  
Mrs. Mary Edith Luckey, 31 years old, wife of John F. Luckey, died Saturday night at 7 o'clock at her home at Dawson. Deceased was born at Dawson, a daughter of J. Byron and Ida Mae Cunningham, and had spent virtually her life in that community. She had a wide circle of friends in Connelville. In addition to her husband she is survived by two children, Ida Mae and an infant son, John Jacob, born last Monday; her parents, one sister, Mrs. Frank W. Jones of Poplar Grove, and three brothers, Clifford and Jesse at home and Edgar, a student at the California State Normal.

ROBERT E. BOOTH.  
Robert E. Booth, a former resident of Connelville, died Monday, December 26, at the home of his son, Charles Booth, at Lock No. Four, at the age of 75 years. He was born in Brownsville October 9, 1846, a son of Wallace and Sarah Booth and most of his life was spent in the Monongahela valley. He located in Connelville in 1872 and was employed as a blacksmith by the Connelville Machine & Car company. He had resided at Charlestown for about 27 years and for the past seven years had lived retired. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Nelson Mackus of New York, Miss Blanche Booth, Pittsburgh; one son, Charles, of Lock No. Four, and two sisters, Mrs. Hannah Shallenberger of South Brownsville and Mrs. J. R. Taylor of Centerville.

MRS. MARY KRAUSE.  
Mrs. Mary Krause, 80 years old, died in Mercy hospital, Pittsburgh, Friday afternoon about 4 o'clock. Mrs. Krause was a native of Germany, coming over to this country a number of years ago. She was well known in this vicinity, having lived 40 years of her life in Broad Ford. The deceased is survived by two daughters, Margaret and Bertha at home and four sons, Charles at Star Junction, Bruce at Adah, Fred and Frank at home, and 15 grandchildren.

MISS ANNIE M. ECCLES.  
Miss Annie M. Eccles, formerly of Connelville, died Sunday at the Reformed Presbyterian Home, Pittsburgh. Deceased was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Eccles, who at their time were among the best-known residents of Connelville and had a wide acquaintance here. With her two sisters, Misses Martha and Margaret Eccles, she left Connelville about 10 years ago for the Reformed Presbyterian Home where she continued to reside until death. Misses Martha and Margaret Eccles preceded their sister in death. While in Connelville Miss Eccles was one of the most active workers in the First Presbyterian church. She was esteemed and respected by all who knew her. One brother, Johnston Eccles of Ohio, survives.

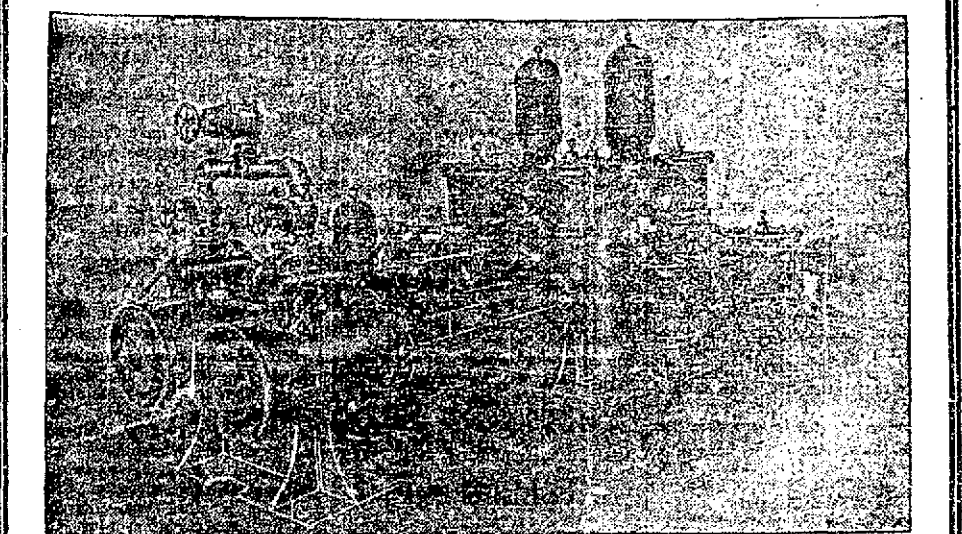
MRS. ELLA S. HOWE.  
Mrs. Mary Ella Shephard Howe, 69 years old, died Wednesday at her home at West Brownsville.

MRS. ELLA BAKER CROW.  
Mrs. Ella Baker Crow, 47 years old, wife of Norval H. Crow of North Braddock, formerly of Connelville, died Tuesday morning at the Braddock General hospital following an operation. She was born in Connelville and resided in Somerset county and Jacksonsville, Pa., before locating in North Braddock. She was a member of Calvary Presbyterian church, the long a two years' illness. She was a daughter of Stella and the American Legion auxiliary of Braddock. She is survived by her husband and the following children: Mrs. Mabel L. Hunter of North Braddock and Miss Edna F. Crow, Norval B. Crow and Miss Ruth C. Crow, all at home.

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We have the largest and best equipped mine equipment plant in Western Pennsylvania, fitted exclusively for the production of a high grade product. We manufacture.

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We manufacture none but the highest grade machinery, using only the best materials to be found in the market in its construction. We are also prepared to accurately duplicate promptly any part of any of our machines. Your inquiries will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.

## The Connelville Coke Trade

is reviewed carefully each week as to production and prices, and any other notable features by the organ of the coke trade for nearly 40 years. Subscribe now. It's a trifle—only \$2.00 a year, payable in advance.

Address, The Courier Company Connelville, Pa.

MRS. C. W. TRUXAL.  
MEYERSDALE, December 28.—Mrs. Martha Truxal, wife of C. W. Truxal, died at her home in Broadway Sunday evening, December 25, after an illness of several months. Mr. and Mrs. Truxal came to Meyersdale about 33 years ago, Mr. Truxal conducting a grocery store until some years ago when he sold out. Mrs. Truxal was a member of Amity Reformed church, and an active worker in the Sunday school and church. Besides her husband, she is survived by an adopted daughter, Mrs. Jack Powell, of Watervliet, Va., and one sister, Mrs. Mary Appel, Greenville, O.

MRS. SAMUEL A. MCCLARY.  
Mrs. Samuel A. McClary died last Wednesday at her home at Connelville, Pa., following an illness of diabetes. Her husband and one daughter, Mrs. Earl Overholser, of California state, survive. Mrs. McClary had friends in Connelville and vicinity.

WANTED.  
WANTED—EXPERIENCED COAL and coke man desires position with good coal company. Experienced in buying and selling. Good references. Aged 30, married. Write Box 6, care Courier.

Attorney-at-Law.  
GEORGE M. HOSACK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office, Suite 1100 Park Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Telephone 1042.

MISS HARRIET REYNOLDS.  
Miss Harriet Reynolds died Wednesday at her home in Uniontown, following a long illness. She was a teacher in the Uniontown schools for many years.

FAYETTE ENGINEERING COMPANY  
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We and have, service, Plans, estimates and Superintendence construction of complete coal and coke plants, railroads, water works, city paving and sewerage, etc. Examination and reports on coal lands and mining properties. Valuations.

SPECIALTIES: COAL AND COKE PLANTS.  
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The Frick Wage Scales Paid by the Connelville Coke Operators Generally From the First Scale Adopted February 10th, 1894 to the Most Recent Effective August 1, 1921 Operators' Scale																			
Independent																			
CLASS OF WORK																			
Mining, loading, room, 100 bu.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Mining, loading, head, 100 bu.	.38	.40	.42	.44	.46	.48	.50	.52	.54	.56	.58	.60	.62	.64	.66	.68	.70	.72	.74
Mining, load'g wet b'ding coal, 100 bu.	.35	.37	.39	.41	.43	.45	.47	.49	.51	.53	.55	.57	.59	.61	.63	.65	.67	.69	.71
Leading machine coal, per 100 bu.	.43	.45	.47	.49	.51	.53	.55	.57	.59	.61	.63	.65	.67	.69	.71	.73	.75	.77	.79
Drawing coke (hand), 100 bu. charged	.43	.45	.47	.49	.51	.53	.55	.57	.59	.61	.63	.65	.67	.69	.71	.73	.75	.77	.79
Leveling (hand) per even	.08	.09	.10	.11	.12	.13	.14	.15	.16	.17	.18	.19	.20	.21	.22	.23	.24	.25	.26
Drivers, rope riders (shafts, slopes)	1.63	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.81
Drivers, rope riders (drifts) per day	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.63	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.78
Cagers (shafts and slopes) per day	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.83
Cagers (drifts) per day	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.83
Fire bosses, per day	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.83
Tracklayers, blasters and timbermen (shafts and slopes) per day	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.83
Tracklayers, blasters, timbermen, (D) day	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.63	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.78
Asst. tracklayers, blasters, timbermen, day	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.53
Inside laborers, per day	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.53
Dumppers and tipplers, per day	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.53
Chargers, per oven	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	.10	.11	.12	.13	.14	.15	.16	.17	.18	.19	.20	.21
Chargers, per day	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.53	1.54	1.55	1.56	1.57	1.58
Outside laborers, per day	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.53
Forking cars, 40,000 lbs.	.75	.76	.77	.78	.79	.80	.81	.82	.83	.84	.85	.86	.87	.88	.89	.90	.91	.92	.93
Forking cars, 50,000 lbs. to 60,000 lbs.	.85	.86	.87	.88	.89	.90	.91	.92	.93	.94	.95	.96	.97	.98	.99	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.03
Forking cars, over 60,000 lbs.	.95	.96	.97	.98	.99	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.12	1.13

# 3,572,417 Tons Shipped; Yield Makers \$14,539,737

Continued From Page Two.

A few days later W. J. Rainey, Inc., announced a cut of 10 per cent which was generally accepted by the independent operators effective July 1, as follows:

**Independent Scale July 1.**

Pick Mining and Loading Room and Rib Coal, per 100 bu.	12.06
Pick Mining and Loading Heading Coal, per 100 bu.	2.47
Pick Mining and Loading Wet Coal, per 100 bu.	2.47
Leading Shortwall Machine Coal, per 100 bu.	1.50
Drawing Coke (hand) per 100 bu. charged	1.30
Drivers, Rope Riders, Cagers, Trunk Layers, Blasters and Timbermen (Shifts and Slopes) per day of 8 hours	4.55
Drivers, Rope Riders, Cagers, Trunk Layers, Blasters and Timbermen (Drifts), per day of 8 hours	4.50
Assistant Tracklayers and Assistant Timbermen, per day of 8 hours	3.95
Pike Bosses, per day of 8 hours	5.40
Mine Laborers, per day of 8 hours (hand)	1.10
Outside Day Laborers, per day of 8 hours	2.00

Coke company announced its second scale of the year, being an approximate reduction of 10 per cent from its scale of May 16. The new scale established mining rates a trifle higher than those under the scale of November 10, 1917. Inside labor rates same as that scale and reduced outside labor to \$3.00 per day. The scale which is still in force at the plants of the company, and which has been accepted by the leading independent producers, is as follows:

**Frick Scale August 1.**

Pick Mining and Loading Room and Rib Coal, per 100 bu.	12.38
Pick Mining and Loading Heading Coal, per 100 bu.	2.52
Pick Mining and Loading Wet Coal, per 100 bu.	2.52
Leading Shortwall Machine Coal, per 100 bu.	1.57
Drawing Coke (hand) per 100 bu. charged	1.10
Drivers, Rope Riders, Cagers, Trunk Layers, Blasters and Timbermen (Shifts and Slopes) per day of 8 hours	5.05
Drivers, Rope Riders, Cagers, Trunk Layers, Blasters and Timbermen (Drifts), per day of 8 hours	5.00
Assistant Tracklayers and Assistant Timbermen, per day of 8 hours	4.25
Pike Bosses, per day of 8 hours	6.20
Mine Laborers, per day of 8 hours (hand)	1.20
Outside Day Laborers, per day of 8 hours	2.00

When W. J. Rainey, Inc., announced a further reduction, effective August 15, from the independent scale of July 1, the employees at all plants of the company cut work, refusing to accept the new scale. Efforts were made to bring the men at neighboring plants, at which the July 1 scale was being paid, out on strike in order to force the general acceptance by independent operators of the August 1 Frick scale. These efforts were in part successful but only for a short time, all the employees which yielded to the persuasion and threats of the Rainey employees returning to work within a few days. Meantime the Consolidated Connellsville Coke company and other operators announced an acceptance of the Frick scale as their standard of wage payments. Idleness at the Rainey plants continued until September 13 when it was announced that the Frick scale would be paid and that four plants would resume operations as shippers of raw coal only.

From time to time other independent operators adopted the Frick scale in lieu of the independent scale of July 1. With some exceptions the Frick August 1 scale is the standard of the region as a whole.

## Over Changes

During the Year Resulted in Net Decrease of 205 and One Plant.

Changes which took place during the year in the region's equipment of plants and ovens resulted in the net loss of 205 ovens and one plant. This is the greatest reduction during a single year since 1919 when 1,303 ovens were struck from the list as unavailable. Compared with 1928, when the maximum number of 38,115 ovens were in condition for operation, the total of 35,473 at the close of 1928 shows that 2,642 ovens, or 6.9 per cent of the region's equipment, have been discarded because of exhaustion of coal supply.

It is true that many of the ovens still carried on the available list have not been in operation for a long time, and the adjacent mines have ceased to produce coal, but the ovens are in fair condition and in times of emergency arising from a big demand for coke can be utilized for making it. Once in a while, as during the past few years, some of the long abandoned plants have been acquired by interested parties and placed in shape for coking coal from stumps and ribs or from coal shipped by railroad from other mining operations. Such operations are for the most part small and will presently disappear for all time from the region's outfit of coking plants.

At the beginning of 1928 there were 151 plants in the region divided between the operating interests and districts as follows:

Conn. Low. Conn. Tot.
Furnace ..... 45
Merchant ..... 22
Totals ..... 67

During the year Claessens, a merchant plant of 40 ovens in the Connellsville district, and two merchant plants, Eleazar, 152 ovens, and Puritan, 40 ovens, in the Lower Connellsville district, were restored to operating condition. At the same time three merchant plants in the Lower Connellsville district — Believeron, 43 ovens, Wineland, 75 ovens, and Winmore, 60 ovens, were counted as down and out. The Buckeye plant of 300 ovens of the H. C. Frick Coke company was dismantled.

These changes left the number of plants on December 31, 1928, dis-

tributed as follows:

Conn. Low. Conn. Tot.
Furnace ..... 45
Merchant ..... 22
Totals ..... 67

In addition to the restoration of three plants and the scrapping of four small changes took place in the oven equipment of three plants, 15 ovens having been added at Nellie and two at Griffin No. 2 and two dropped at Crystal. In all probability there are a very considerable number of unserviceable ovens at plants which have been in partial operation during the year which it might not be profitable to repair except to meet the demands of a boom period. They remain included among the available ovens.

On January 1 there were 35,678 ovens presumably in condition for operation at the 151 plants, the distribution being as follows:

Conn. Dist. .... 13,227	Low. Conn. Dist. .... 10,033	Totals ..... 23,260
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Usual Number of Shifts in Managerial and Executive Heads.

The usual number of changes in officials in charge of plant operation, company executives and the like took place during the year. Among them were the following:

George W. Paitall, superintendent at the Crossland plant of the H. C. Frick Coke company, was transferred to Colonial No. 4.

Harrison N. Boyd resigned as superintendent of the Edenborn and Gates plants of the H. C. Frick Coke company to engage in a new fuel enterprise of his own.

Clay White, assistant general manager of the American Manganese Manufacturing company, resigned.

The office of the United Refractories company was moved from Uniontown to the plant at Pechin station. A. F. Kempe, assistant manager of sales of W. J. Rainey, Inc., resigned to become sales manager of the Eastern Fuel company.

W. J. Rainey, Inc., closed their Pittsburgh sales office and made the Bixler Coal & Coke company sales agent for Michigan, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

R. I. Wilcox, formerly with W. J. Rainey, Inc., was made resident manager of the New York office of the Pioneer Coal & Coke company.

Ira Cochran, formerly of the coke bureau of the American Consolidated Coal Operators' association, Washington, D. C.

R. A. Longwell, superintendent of the Sunset-Solway Company's plant at Dunbar for a number of years, was transferred to the superintendent of the company's plant at Buffalo.

Dr. C. B. Johnson, physician at the Mt. Braddock plant of W. J. Rainey, Inc., was transferred to Allison.

## In The Courts

More or Less Litigation Entered Upon by Various Interests.

Rather more litigation than usual was entered upon between companies or interests in companies during the year the larger part of which has not yet reached final determination.

G. W. Thompson of Connellsville and other stockholders of the Southern Connellsville Coke company, brought suit at Morgantown against Charles DeWitt, F. E. Markel and J. R. Davidson, directors, charging them with fraud in negotiating the sale of the company's product through the Connellsville Fuel company, a corporation formed by the defendants.

Subsequently Thompson with S. J. Harry, also of Connellsville, and B. F. McNell of Ironton, O., brought action in the federal court of the northern district of West Virginia against the Southern Connellsville Coke company and the Split Coal & Coke company, for an accounting. Failure to make answer to the suit resulted in an order of court on November 25 that the bill be taken pro confesso to the defendants. A similar order was filed in the case of the same plaintiffs against the Connellsville Fuel company, the Pennville Coke company and the Northern Connellsville Coke company and Charles Denver, J. L. Schick, F. E. Markel and J. R. Davidson. They made their appearance by counsel but filed no answer.

The action in general is for an accounting of commissions taken by the Connellsville Coke company between July 21, 1926 and December 31, 1926, in the sale of coal and coke for the Southern Connellsville Coke company to which the plaintiffs are minority stockholders.

The orphan's court of Washington county set aside as void the will of Thomas E. Lilley, late of East Pike Run township, and owner of the Lilley Coal company, by which he had directed the retention of his property by his executors for 99 years. By order of the court his estate goes to the deceased's next of kin, a sister and two nephews.

William R. Jones, mine foreman of the East Fayette Coal company, Ohio, was awarded in the courts of the company back salary on the basis of \$240 per month while in the hospital suffering from burns caused by an explosion of a stove in the company's office. He had been allowed half salary by the company

during his illness.

An amicable settlement was reached in the case of the Fredricka Coke company versus James H. Hoover, involving the sum of \$151,000 on coke contracts.

A receiver was appointed for the St. Elmo Coal company of Brownsville, operating a mine in Luzerne township.

The United States District court, Trenton, N. J., in awarding a verdict to the New River Coal company, held that the market price, not the arbitrary decision of the secretary of the Navy, was the basis of compensation for coal commandeered by the Navy.

The Young Trust company, Connellsville, was made receiver for the Sligo Iron & Steel company. S. J. Harry, a minority stockholder, applied for a writ of alternative mandamus upon the directors of the Consolidated Connellsville Coke company, for an examination of the company's books, alleging the directors had sold their stock, except qualifying shares, to the Pioneer Coal & Coke company, which controls the Consolidated company.

Receiver was named for the Slovak Coal & Coke company operating in Braxton county, W. Va.

Richard Sherick of Uniontown appointed receiver of the Southern Connellsville Coke company.

## Many Deaths

Of Men Prominently Connected With Coke and Allied Industries.

There was rather an unusual number of deaths during the year of persons who had been prominently associated in some capacity with coke making and its allied industries in the Connellsville region.

William Clifford, known in all mining regions as an inventor and manufacturer of mine fans, died January 10, in North Carolina, aged 76 years.

Logan M. Bullitt, son of the late John C. Bullitt of Philadelphia, who served as superintendent of the Hill Farm mine, Dunbar, in the early 80s, died in a Philadelphia hospital, January 17, aged 58 years.

William Baldwin, aged 70 years, a pensioner of the H. C. Frick Coke company, died January 16.

W. C. Reynolds, one of the most experienced mine and coke plant managers of the Connellsville region, died January 26, aged 60 years. At the time of his death he was general manager of the Connellsville Davidson Coal & Coke company's operation at Point Marion, Pa.

William P. Snyder, president of the Shomo Furnace company and formerly vice-president of the McClure Coke company, died February 3, aged 59 years.

William M. Smith, a long time resident of Mount Pleasant, and an early friend of H. C. Frick, died at Gates February 13, in his 71st year.

James F. Beattie, Sr., superintendent of the Wheeler and Morrill mines of the Cambria Iron company for many years, died in Pittsburgh February 16, aged 69 years, being at that time interested in mining operations in the upper Allegheny valley section.

Charles Davidson, one of the leading business men of Connellsville, son of the late Daniel R. Davidson, a pioneer in the region, died at his home in Connellsville February 23, aged 71 years. In earlier life he was superintendent of the Davidson plant under the builders, Davidson & Dravo and afterward under the H. C. Frick Coke company.

Joseph L. Robbins, connected with the Keltner coking interests for 44 years, as yard foreman and superintendent, died in his 65th year, February 18.

William F. Holdings, closely identified with the early coking operations in the vicinity of Dunbar, died February 27, aged 83 years.

James W. Wiley, Sr., of Scotland, partner with the late J. R. Stauffer in the operation of the Home coke works, died March 19, aged 74 years.

James Keegan, superintendent of the Pennsylvania district of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, died in Pittsburgh March 31, aged 61 years.

John Friel, a Frick veteran, died April 1, aged 64 years.

W. H. Brown, coal, coke and river man, builder and owner of the Allegheny coking plant and Allegheny No. 2 in Greene county, and a large holder of coal properties, died April 18 in his 65th year.

Joseph H. Anderson, formerly a well-known lumber dealer in the coke region, died at the age of 57 years, April 16.

John W. Campbell, for many years division engineer of the H. C. Frick Coke company, died April 28, at the age of 71 years.

J. W. Wolfe of Connellsville, a retired superintendent of water stations on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, died May 11, 85 years, after a slight illness contracted on a fishing trip.

George A. Munson, president of the McClure Heater & Foundry company and originator of the Munson hot air heater, died in Florida, May 7, aged 64 years.

Nelson A. Pitt formerly of Vandenberg, and identified with the Washington Coal & Coke company and associated interests from its foundation, died at Tucson, Ariz., May 22, in his 70th year.

William A. Todd, chief shipper of the H. C. Frick Coke company since 1879, died at his home in Scotland, May 19.

Bernard O'Connor, a widely known coke region radiator, fell dead in the road of his home, West Side, Connellsville, May 18 after protracted illness of several months.

William Campbell, mine foreman of the Bridgeport plant of the H. C. Frick Coke company was killed by a fall of roof in the mine September 27. He was but 24 years of age at the time of his death.

L. I. Herbert, a pensioned Baltimore & Ohio veteran (carpenter, died in Connellsville October 14, aged 80 years.

Colonel George H. Webb, chief as-

signed of the Michigan Central railroad, who began work as a rodman on the Somerset & Cambria branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, died late in October. He served overseas during the war, receiving a decoration for distinguished service.

James H. Price, secretary and treasurer of the Washington Coal & Coke company and its associated enterprises during the past 10 years, died at his home in Dawson, December 8, aged 67 years.

George W. DeWolf, president of the DeWolf Coal company, Fairmont, W. Va., died on December 11, aged 63 years. He was born and reared in Morgantown and for several years served as chief bookkeeper of the Dunbar Furnace company. Later he moved to Fairmont and became associated with the Watson interests. After an association of several years in that capacity he engaged in mining operations on his own account.

S. Casper, founder of the company bearing his name, died at Columbus, O., December 20, aged 74 years.

W. J. Callahan, senior of measures and weights of Fayette county, and formerly mine superintendent at plants of the H. C. Frick Coke and W. J. Rainey, died at his home in Uniontown December 29, aged 67 years.

## Thompson Litigation

Not Yet at an End as the Developments of the Year Showed.

Although the bankruptcy proceedings against J. V. Thompson formerly president of the First National Bank of Uniontown, were closed during 1928, the past year showed that some aspects of his failure in still the subject of litigation in the various courts.

The principal actions were:

Action by the First National Bank of Uniontown, Pa., to recover on a note for \$5,000, of which James R. Barnes was the maker and J. V. Thompson endorser.

The federal court in Pittsburgh declared writs of certiorari on judgments against Thompson to be unauthorized and issued without the consent of the court and directed the discontinuance of the writs which had been issued in considerable number.

Dueses tecum subpoenas were issued by the federal court directed against residents of Uniontown for the production of their records as depositors in the defunct First National Bank of Uniontown at the trial of Thompson for alleged violations of the national banking laws. This trial was scheduled for the May term of the United States court at Erie but was postponed until November and at that term further postponed.

Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen overruled motions for new trials of depositors against the First National Bank of Uniontown, the cases to be carried to the Supreme Court as a test.

Auditor's report was filed for the distribution of \$163,000 realized from the sale of Thompson's stock in the Wexel Coal & Coke company. On the distribution John H. Strawn as receiver of the First National Bank of Uniontown received \$19,206.

A meeting of the creditors of Thompson was held June 15 at which the distribution of \$1,408,899.52 was approved. In determining the amount to be distributed the claim of James R. Barnes for \$712,778 was reduced to \$125,000.

The United States court affirmed the decision of the referee in bankruptcy in disallowing the claim of Rodney Sacket for \$112,500 for commission in procuring a loan for Thompson.

The claim of William T. Hartman for \$24,244 based on notes given by Thompson was disallowed.

The order of the referee in bankruptcy in allowing F. E. Markel's claim of \$14,600 was reversed by the federal court.

## Coal Land Sales

Considerable Activity in Greene, Washington and Fayette and W. Va.

Although there was considerable activity in the sale of coal lands in the southwestern section of the state and adjacent parts of West Virginia, they were much less in number and total than in previous years.

Somerset county recorded what was perhaps the largest single transaction in the sale of the mines and acreage of the Stauffer-Quoniamaking Coal company at Lister. This property, which was owned by Connellsville, Scotland and Mount Pleasant parties, was sold to New York capitalists for approximately \$912,000.

J. Fred Kurtz, W. D. McGinnis and associates of Connellsville bought the Hill Farm and Ferguson mines, the remaining coking coal and the Seewickley and Redstone seams and 200 acres of surface from the American Manganese Manufacturing company and cleared up the mine for purposes of coal production through the Ferguson opening.

The South Fayette Coal company of Pittsburgh bought 160 acres of Pittsburgh coal in Cross Creek township, Washington county, at \$200 per acre.

The largest transaction in Greene county acreage took place in the latter part of November when the Jones & Laughlin Steel company purchased 14,000 acres from the Piedmont Coal company. The tract lies along Dunk and creek. It is to be held as a reserve supply for future fuel requirements of the steel company. The price per acre was not announced but the deal involved several million dollars.

The coal lands of the estate of Isaac W. Semans in Greene, Washington and Fayette counties and in West Virginia were sold to Hayden-Miller Company, Cleveland, O., for a cash consideration of \$1,200,000.

The second largest transaction in Greene county was the sale of 10,000 acres in the Dunkard valley to Pickands-Mather Company, Cleveland, The tract adjoins the holdings of the St. Paul company of the H. C. Frick estate and was purchased for early development.

One hundred and sixty-one tracts comprising 1,500 acres, property of the estate of Captain J. M. Husted, passed

was sold at sheriff's sale for \$501,000.

The successful bidder was a representative of the law firm of Reed Smith Shaw & Beal of Pittsburgh. The sale was marked by spirited bidding, the heirs of Captain Husted desiring to retain the property in the family.

The Whiteley Coal company purchased two tracts in Whittely township, one of 2,000 acres at \$300 per acre and one of 768 acres for \$180,000.

J. Frank Dawson and Taylor N. Dawson of Uniontown sold 1,000 acres of Somerset coal and the Maplewood Coal company's plant to Senator John L. Halford of Morgantown for \$525,000.

## West Virginia

The Pursglove Coal company bought 975 acres of Seewickley coal near Cassville, Monongalia county, for \$100,000.

The Clearwater Coal company of Connellsville bought 125 acres of Pittsburgh coal in Harrison county at \$1,600 per acre and began operations to operate it at once.

The West Penn Power company in conjunction with the American Gas & Electric company, bought 7,000 acres in Brooke and Marshall counties for \$1,500,000, to serve as a reserve supply for the Beach Bottom power plant.

## Miscellaneous

Sundry Minor Happenings in the Region and Neighboring Sections.

The United States Coal & Coke company begins the development of a tract of 5,000 acres of coal in Barbour county, W. Va.

Coal operators near Mill Run petition the Indian Creek Valley railroad to extend its line two miles beyond Mill Run.

The annual dinner of "Frick Men" at the Greensburg Country club was attended by 137 persons.

The Carnegie Steel company contracts for 25 additional steel barges for carrying coal from Lower Connellsville district mines to Clairton.

The United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund distributes \$82,457.79 to retired employees in the Connellsville region.

Forest tree plantations of the H. C. Frick Coke company damaged to the extent of \$10,000 by fire, destroying 125,000 young trees.

John F. Struble mine inspector of the H. C. Frick Coke company, made member of the board to examine candidates for inspectors in the bituminous districts.

The American Coke corporation began coal stripping operations at American No. 1 mine at Lynn station.

The Fort Hill Coal company organized by Johnston parties to develop 1,600 acres of C and D seams in the vicinity of Fort Hill, Somerset county.

The Buckeye Coal company constructs a moving picture theater and amusement hall for its employees at Nomaconlin works, Greene county.

West Virginia coal operators file complaints with the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding car distribution on the Monongahela and Morgantown & Wheeling railroads in West Virginia.

James H. Dunn and others of Uniontown form the Union Gas Coal company, a West Virginia corporation, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Transportation of coke by steel barges is inaugurated at Aliota by the Pittsburgh Steel company.

The Wellington Coal company leases 104 acres of coal near Douglas station on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad.

The Donald Coal & Coke company of Cheat Haven; Robinson Coal company, Outcrop; Northern Connellsville Coal company, County Home Junction and Irwin Valley Gas Coal company consolidate in the Rice Fuel company, Connellsville, with capital of \$75,000.

Miss Helen Frick presents a library to the West Overton school.

Harry Whibel of Wheeling Coke company and other interests, attends the international convention of Rotary clubs at Edinburgh, Scotland.

The Pennsylvania Legislature repeals the full crew law.

The United States Railroad Labor Board orders a reduction of 12 per cent in the wages of unskilled employees and makes that the basis of reduction for other employees, effective July 1.

Appraisement of the estate of H. C. Frick places the market value at \$92,883,766. Previous estimates placed it at \$41,999,000.

Governor Sproul re-appointed all state mine inspectors who had resigned in order to avail themselves of the increase in salary from \$8,500 to \$14,800 under the Act of 1921.

Andrew Carnegie left an estate of \$26,794,761.65 according to official appraisement.

The final account of M. J. Cochran, executor of the will of James Cochran, who died November 24, 1894, showed \$5,047,027 in cash and stocks to have been distributed. At Mr. Cochran's death his estate was valued at \$7,000,000.

Clay F. Lynch, general superintendent of the H. C. Frick Coke company, made president of the Union Trust company, Greensburg.

A dividend of 28 1/2 per cent declared on the estate of F. W. Semans

was paid to the estate of F. W. Semans.

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## Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE AUGUST 29, 1928.